# e Minima Journal,

WINING JOURNAL.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

No. 1659.—Vol. XXXVII. TR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 24 years.)

Holders of mining shares Difficult OF Sale in the OPEN MARKET may a purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requirable to the Disposal of Abandonment of doubtful mining of a many profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all sees and the profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all sees and the profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all sees and the profitably availed for the following shares, founded on their merits, done the high probability of each and all of them advancing in value:

Meet Chieverton.

Meet Caradon.

Mert Crofty.

Marke Valley.

Morth Wheal Crovel.

Marke Valley.

Meet Chreat Wheal Agar.

And Remarks on the Tin Trade and Advance in the Copper Standard.

Meet Chreat Wheal More.

Meet Chreat Wheal More.

Meet Chreat Work.

East Caradon.

East Eard Brea.

North Treakerty.

Meet Office of Wales.

Mee Justanus relegram.
Jation by telegram.
Jation by telegram to pay upwards of One Hundred
Jation by applying to Mr. Crofts.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane. Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

VILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND
BAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following
10 East Lovell, £3%,
6 Ordlake, 200.
6 Ordlake, 200.
6 Cholades, £4%,
6 Cidladeck Fells, 128 3d,
6 Dale, 2s.
6 Ordlake, 24,
6 Ophola, 24,
6 Ophola, 24,
6 Ophola, 25,
6 Ordlake, 24,
6 Ophola, 24,
6 Ophola, 24,
6 Ophola, 25,
6 Ordlake, 26,
6 Ophola, 25,
6 Ordlake, 24,
6 Ophola, 25,
6 Ordlake, 26,
6 Ophola, 25,
6 Ophola, 25 MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LÖNDON, E.C.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street. UIDE TO INVESTORS.— MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE,
AND FINANCE REGISTER for June (published on Wednesday last)
ontains the eleventh of a series of articles on Investments, with such informaion as is necessary to guide intending investors, and a comparison of mines
and other associated undertakings as channels of investments. 6d. per comor 5s. annually, post free.
Published by Mr. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London. . W I L L I A M W A STOCK AND SHAREDEALER. No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. WAR Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

M R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—
Shareholders in this Association who may be favourable to a VOLUN.
TARY LIQUIDATION with a view to the immediate return of the moneys now in hand, are requested to call on Mr. JOHN BATTERS, 13, Throgmorton-street.
Mr. BATTERS has in course of signature a requisition to the directors, calling upon them to convene a special meeting of the proprietary for this object. MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS, 31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. R. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. strongly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, Central Smile, and East Snaefell shares. ESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment. OHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS
(SWORN BROKER),
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCKS, and areas, on commission only.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has 25 Estat Grenville, 46s.
25 Essat Grenville, 46s.
26 Wh. Grenville, 19s. 6d.
16 Frosper United, 51s.
20 Wheal Cilfford, 63%.
26 Frontino, 9s. 3d.
26 Frontino, 9s. 3d.
27 West Maria, 12s. 6d.
28 South Darren, 17s. 9d.
29 Hingston Down, 54s.
21 Essat Russell, 28s. 6d.
20 Blej, 19s. 6d.
21 Wheal Uny, 22s. 6d.
25 Essat Russell, 28s. 6d.
26 Wheal Uny, 28s. 6d.
25 North Traskerby, 38s.
25 North Traskerby, 38s.
26 W. Pr. of Walses, 14s 6d.
27 Wheal Buller, £21%.
28 Dayl Russell, 14s 6d.
29 Wheal Uny, 22s. 6d.
28 Essat Bassel, £68%.
29 Mela Grandon, 58s.
20 W. Draskery, 38s.
21 Wheal Sector, £123%.
22 Wheal Carrent, 17s.
25 Wheal Agar, £23%.
25 North Traskery, 38s.
26 Caldbeck Felis, 12s.
26 W. Draskery, 38s.
27 West Kitty, 21s, 38s.
28 W. Chiverton, £68%.
28 West Kitty, 21s, 38s.
29 West Maria, 12s.
20 Hosal Company, 58s.
20 Camborne Comps., 42 d.
20 Hong Grandon, 58s.
20 W. Draskery, 58s.
20 W. Draskery, 58s.
21 W. Chiverton, £68%.
22 Wheal Grandon, £5 17s.
25 Wheal Agar, £23%.
26 Wheal Carrent, 58s.
27 West Maria, 12s.
28 Camborne Comps., 58s.
28 Camborne Comps., 48 d.
28 Hongston Down, £4 2s.
28 Essat Bassell, £8s.
29 Wheal Carrent, 58s.
29 Wheal Carrent, 58s.
29 Wheal Carrent, 58s.
20 W. Draskery, 24s.
20 Wheal Carrent, 58s.
20 W. Draske Walls, 58 6d.
20 Rosewarne Uni., 48 3d.
20 Rosewarne Uni., 48 3d.
20 Rosewarne, 58s.
20 Camborne Vean., 68.
20 Grandon Essat Lovell. £8 8s.
20 Camborne Vean., 68.
20 Grandon Essat Lovell. £8 8s.
20 Camborne Vean., 68.
20 Grandon Essat Lovell. £8 8s.
20 Camborne Vean., 68.
20 Grandon Essat Lovell. £8 8s.
20 Camborne Vean., 68.
20 Grandon Essat Lovell. £8 8s.
20 Cam MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established fexican, 42%; 50 Don Pedro, 24 8s. 6d.; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 10s.; 50 New mebrada, 30s.; 70 Port Phillip, 20s. 9d.; 50 Yudanamutana, 22; 100 Worthing, 28. 6d.; 40 Pestarena, 32. 8s., 9d.; 30 Chontales, 4%; 100 Kapunda, 12s. 6d.; 28 Alamilos; 50 Frince of Wales, 81s.; 50 Caddra, 18s.; 50 Dale, 2s.; 25 South Parren, 18s. 6d.; 20 Frank Mills, 20s.; 50 Fendeen, 18s.; 55 North Pool, 10s. 30 Kerren, 18s. 6d.; 20 Frank Mills, 20s.; 50 Fendeen, 18s.; 55 North Pool, 10s. 10s.; 10s. 20 Gwddyr Park, 2s. 6d.; 60 Tolcarne, 3s.; 60 Caldbeck Fells, 12s. 6d.; 10 West Marla and Fortescue, 12s.; 10s. Gendeon, 18s.; 10s.; 10s.

commission only.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Raliway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Raliway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experien (Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, Deals in Chontales, Don Pedro North del Rey, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian Frontino, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, North Wheal Chiverton, West Wheal Kitty, and North Crofty, at close market prices nett.

Orders for all kinds of Stock Exchange securities, either by letter or telegraph promptly attended to.

npily attended to. Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdow. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Members of the Mining Exchange.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDRALERS, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYERS or SELLERS, at close nett prices, in the following shares:—West Chiverton. Redmoor. Choptales

following shares:—
West Chiverton. Redmoor. Chontales.
Great South Chiverton. Lovell Consols. North Treskerby.
Chiverton. East Grenville. Wheal Grenville.
Nangiles. Great Laxey. Prince of Wales.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD for MAY contains valuable information as to the best investments of the day, which will be forwarded post free on application.
Cheques sent by post should be crossed London and Westminster Bayes.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, is a BUYER of the following shares for each for time on at the full

All is a BUYER arket prices:— Clifford. Great Vor. North Treskerby. North Retallack. West Chiverton. Prosper United.

East Russell.
Great Retallack.
East Lovell.
Frontino.
Chontales.
Prince of Wales.
Marke Valley. Don Pedro. Wheal Buller. Wheal Buller.
North Crofty.
East Basset.
Bedford United.
Chiverton Moor.
Devon Consols.
Wheal Seton.
South Grenville. Ding Dong. Wheal Grenville. Frank Mills.

West Seton.

Herodafoot.

BUYER of North Crofty.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I have this morning received three reports of this mine, and, from the statements, it is looking spiendid, and should the lode continue its present value the shares must go much higher. The cross-cut is driving towards the north lode, and may be cut at any day, and, should it be found productive, shares will go to £10. This is what I stated nearly twelve months ago, when the shares were only 10s. I advise all my friends to hold on their interest for dividends, and, if convenient, to increase their interest at the present low price, 60s., 65s.

Money advanced on mining shares.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MATTHEW GREENE is now making a TOUR through the CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING DISTRICTS, and will be happy to afford every information to his clients on his return.

NEW CLIFFORD.—This mine is well worth notice. The cross-cut is hering pushed on, and the lode may be cut any moment. I strongly recommend the purchase of the shares at once.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices.

(25 years experience), Indianal Declaration of Color prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Moor, East Lovell, Great Vor, North Crofty, West Chiverton, and Prince of Wales.

Money advanced on mining shares.

June 7, 1867.

Bankers: Bank of England.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—

20 Central Snailbeach.

100 Pickeley, Sims, & Co.,

last div. 15 per cent

8 North Foxdale.

20 Bradda Lead.

50 Cashwell.

30 Cashwell.

J. TAYLOR and Co. strongly recommend the immediate purchase of Great Mona shares, which must soon command a good premium.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET
MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.
Transacts buying and selling orders at nett prices, equivalent to 1½ per cent.
Mr. J. Hume's "Circular" should be consulted as a recognised authority on
mining matters, the time to BUY and the time to SELL being clearly indicated.

—6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.

Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank. -6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

R OBERT LIBBY AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., SOF

POSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED MINES.—
WANTED, to PURCHASE, for CASH, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES, at £2 10s, per share.—Apply to Mr. James J. Harvey, 33, king-street, Chapping, E.C.

M. R. R. EMERSON having had EIGHTEEN YEARS practical EXPERIENCE in CORNISH and THIRTEEN in the LONDON MARKET, feels himself competent for giving ADVICE and TRANSACTING BUSINESS in any description of mining securities. He pledges himself to afford sound and valuable advice, and that any business entrusted to him, either for sale or purchase of mining shares, shall receive his best attention, and that he will exercise his judgment as shall be most conductive to the benefit of his clients.

Mr. EMERSON has the following SHARES FOR SALE, at net: prices:—10. Dyfngwm, 26; 100 Rossa Grande; 100 Okehampton Consols, 4s; 35 Bottle Hill, 4s.; 25 Great South Chiverton, 6s. 6d.; 50 Bedmoor, 6s.; 20 New Treleigh, 1984.

28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

In VESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY,
Established 1839.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

This Agency undertakes the Purchase and Sale of every description of Public Securities, either for immediate or deferred settlement, as may be agreed upon. Loans granted upon liberal terms, for one year or any shorter period, on Stocks and Shares having a market value.

Interests allowed upon Deposits of all amounts, and Bank and Money Agency Business generally transacted.

CHARLES PETERS, Secretary.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M R. C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDRALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, at the London
Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at One
o'clock precisely, the FOLLOWING, with other shares:—
200 West Kitty (forfetted
for non-payment of 3 North Roskear.
20 Central Minera.
calls). 20 East Seton.
15 East Russell.
Persons desirous of offering shares at this sale must give notice of same on or
before Saturday, the 15th inst.
Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above shares, previously to the day
of sale, can, in most instances, do so on application to the auctioneer with positive offer.

Bettenlars and conditions of sale,

of sale, carrier of the Auctioneer, Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.; and at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS having just RETURNED from a VISIT to a number of CORNISH MINES now occuping the attention of the share-market, will be HAPPY to SUPPLY INFORMATION to his clients desirons of purchasing or selling in any of the following, viz.:—Carn Brea, East Basset, East Pool, East Rosewarne, New Clifford, North Crofty, North Pool, North Rosekear, South Condurrow, Tincroft, West Great Work, West Kitty, West Seton, Wheal Agar, Wheal Seton, &c.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds

of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous opayment.

Bankers: London and County Bank, S A F E I N V E S T M E N T S F O R C A P I T A L,
Paying 5 to 20 per cent, per annum upon the outlay.
SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS
seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and

seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring saire, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR 33

(Post free).

It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists.
GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTEY, LONDON.

SHARES FOR SALE—CASH OFFERS WANTED.—
50 Otea (New Zealand), fully paid.
The above must be sold. No reasonable offers refused.
Address, "H. N. R. A.," Post-office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Address, "H. N. R. A.," Post-office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

M. R. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
7 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Established Ten Years. Momber of Mining Exchange.
REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR for JUNE,—This "Circular" is now being prepared,
and will contain information respecting the undermentioned mines:—

Rose and Chiverton United,
Stray Park,
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
Stray Park,
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
West Wheal Seton,
Gast Caradon,
Chiverton Moor.
North Crofty,
Particulars also concerning other branches of industry.—Applications to be
addressed to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
Forwarded gratis on application.

Bankers: City Bank.

DOSE AND CHIVERTON INITED — Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—MR. J. B. REYNOLDS draws attention to this as being one of the finest investments of the day. Reports of Capts. Hancock (of Folberro), Champion, and the options of other first-class authorities may be had on application, together with a plan of the preserve and district. the property and district.
70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, 8th June, 1867.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT of 1862.—An ARTICLE on the above will APPEAR in REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR for JUNE and JULY, now in course of preparation. 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, 8th June, 1867.

OTICE is hereby given, that Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR for JUNE and JULY will be published on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., and will contain valuable information on most classes of Securities, and the present very advantageous position of Commercial Affairs. It will be sent free on application to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgatestreet Within, London, S.C.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—Parties anxious to SECURE
an INTEREST without LIABILITY or RISK from REGISTRATION,
may do so on the following terms:—

100 shares, at 30 0 per share, for end of September, 1867.
100 " 2 18 0 " " December, 1867.
100 " 2 18 0 " " June, 1868.
100 " 2 17 0 " " September, 1868.
100 " 2 17 0 " " September, 1868.
250 " 2 15 0 " " December, 1868. 100 , 3 0 0 , December, 1867.
100 , 2 18 0 , March, 1888.
100 , 2 18 0 , March, 1888.
100 , 2 17 0 , September, 1868.
100 , 2 17 0 , December, 1868.
250 , 2 15 0 , December, 1868.
Apply, by letter only, to EDWARD C. SMITH, 31, Union-square, N., London.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, E.O., DEALS in ALL DIVIDEND and sound PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close

market prices.

Has BUSINESS in Carn Brea, Eart Caradon, West Tolgus, West Chiverton,

Chiverton Moor, South Crofty, Great Vor, Wheal Grenville, and all the Brazil

Jold Mines. Gold Mines.

WALTER TREGELLAS is a BUYER of any part of 30 Ding Dong shares. Sellers will please name the lowest price for cash on receipt of transfer.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

M. R. EDWARD BREWIS again recommends two or three mines for a great rise in price, and equal to Don Pedro North del Rey, which have risen in four months from 18s. ed. to £3½, and his clients can now secure their profits, if desirable. Particularson application. Business at close prices in all stocks and shares having a market value.

Bankers: National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.

8, Warnford-court, Bank, E.C., London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.

Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.

Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.

References exchanged.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the
bi-monthly settlement. References given.
JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in East and West Caradon,
East Loveil, East Wheal Russell, North Crofty, Frank Mills, Drake Walls,
Prosper United, Prince of Wales, New Trelawny, Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro
North del Rey, Pestarena, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia shares.

M ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, Londov. E.C.

JU

# Oniginal Correspondence.

### THE WORKING OF FIERY COLLIERIES WITHOUT THE USE OF SAFETY-LAMPS.

-I cannot understand how the correspondence upon this m SIR.

SIB,—I cannot understand how the correspondence upon this most important subject was dropped in such an unfinished manner.

In the Journal of May 11 (the next after that containing the first communication under this head) I noticed a communication by Mr.

M. Morgans, who seemed to credit the possibility of doing what a "Mistruster," &c., tells us positively is being done; but immediately below this is another, by Mr. George Advorft, in which he apparently questions this possibility, and confesses his inability in seeing a way of preventing explosions, save by the strict and exclusive use of safety-lamps, his reason being the frequent occurrence of blowers.

Now, I would not on any account assert that a fiery colliery can be worked with naked lights, for I would let abler men settle this matter; and I was astonished to hear of an instance, which I only hope is true, but I certainly regard the "blower" argument as one very much "puffed." At first sight Mr. Adcroft's views may appear feasible; but if Nant Melin Colliery, which is, undoubtedly, subject to blowers as much as any other colliery in the district, is worked with naked lights, and with success, then that gentleman's "inability" ought certainly to be supplanted by an entire comprehension of the plan, and I hoped some one would explain it, that I may learn thereby.

It is obvious that outbursts of cas may fill a place for 1000 yards

learn thereby.

It is obvious that outbursts of gas may fill a place for 1000 yards in a few minutes, and that all the air you could force into the passage would not render it harmless for a time. But what of this? If it be not harmless to a naked light, is it proper and safe to work in it with a safety-lamp? Certainly not, until by ample ventilation the it with a safety-lamp? Certainly not, until by ample ventilation the gas has been rendered quite inexplosive; and then, how comes it that the naked light will not do as well, and better, than any other? These thoughts have been suggested to my mind since perusing Mr. Adcroft's letter, and it also appears to me that if a blower of the kind did occur in a properly ventilated colliery, worked with naked lights, and, in consequence, ignition of the gas took place, the result would not be so serious as may be expected at first thought, in virtue of the fact that there would not be sufficient oxygen diffused through the gas to allow of an explosion of the whole volume, so that it would only burn to a limited extent at its junction with the fresh air circulated through the mine. To anticipate the worst, death could occur only burn to a limited extent at its junction with the fresh air circulated through the mine. To anticipate the worst, death could occur to those only who worked where the blower came off; and if we estimate the probable loss of life from this cause it would be incomparable with the frightful slaughter which occurs from time to time in collieries where safety-lamps are employed, to enable colliers to work in the midst of thousands of yards of the most explosive compound—or, as many wou'd have it expressed, to guard against "blowers!" The difficulty of making blowers harmless is often talked about; nevertheless, every colliery viewer should determine to overcome it before any collier—even if provided with the most perfect safety-lamp—is allowed to enter it. But is this, as a rule, attempted? Isay no: else how occur the explosions so often recorded? tempted? Isay no; else how occur the explosions so often recorded? The fact is, satisfaction is obtained by diluting this gas so that the lamp gives a tolerable light in it, and frequently to an extent just lamp gives a tolerable light in it, and frequently to an extent just sufficient to make it most explosive. The collier is then put to work, with his "guard against blowers" (?), and when an accident happens to this delicate little instrument, so universal a sacrifice of life often occurs that no one survives to declare to the public that the cause of the calamity was Nort a "blower." Can it not, then, plainly be seen that when naked lights are used no man should attempt to work in an atmosphere until it was made altogether harmless? And to me, in this caustical condition lies the resistance of the r

atmosphere until it was made altogether harmless? And to me, in this essential condition lies the main argument for naked lights.

By way of conclusion, I beg to enquire if it is a fact that Mr. George Kirkhouse does work a fiery colliery with naked lights in the colliers' hands? Perhaps that gentleman himself will kindly answer that question, for the satisfaction of your readers? It would also be interesting to know how long he has done so, if they ever have blowers, and the number of lives lost by explosions since the plan vas commenced, as well as the number of men and boys employed. If then it bears favourable comparison with the usual plan, let no man connected with a fiery colliery, who has at heart the cause of humanity, contribute to choke it with the rank weeds of conceit, so strongly rooted in the pernicious soil of established customs

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS-OVERWINDING. SIR,—The occurrence of two accidents in a single week, and in the same district, naturally suggests the idea that there must be something lamentably deficient in the arrangements for stopping the cage at the pit's mouth, for it must certainly be presumed that if two accidents occur whilst men are being drawn, many others must have happened whilst coals were being hauled; so that the daily damage to machinery must be enormous. The propositions from time to time made for preventing accidents from overwinding have been very numerous, but I am not aware that either one of them has been generally adopted. The recent lamentable accidents at the Walbottle and Washington Collieries have called forth several suggestions and and Washington Collieries have called forth several suggestions, and it is much to be hoped that they will lead to a good result. One writer, for example, suggests that there should be placed at the pit's

writer, for example, suggests that there should be placed at the pit's mouth, in an upright position, kept there by catches, two very strong half-doors, or grates, so that when closed they may entirely cover the pit's mouth; and he observes that, upon the cage rising out of the pit, and as the cage-bottom comes level with the top of the doors, it will lift the catches, the doors will fall closed over the pit's mouth, and so prevent anything from falling down, if made strong enough.

Another gentleman considers that it would be impossible for men to be hauled over the pulley, either by the carelessness of the engineman or from any other cause. He proposes that an apparatus should be attached to the slide or throttle-valve gear, so as to shut off the steam from the cylinder when the cage reaches the "keps," thus to a certain extent taking the power out of the engineman's hands, and making it almost impossible for him to get the cage above its proper height. Mr. Robert Aytoun, of Edinburgh, considered a soft bolt held in a cutter the most efficient mode of overcoming the difficulty, and I am not aware of a single complaint of failure where that in ware of a single complaint of failure where that invention has been in use.

Although some years have clapsed since this invention was first de scribed in the Journal, its simplicity does not appear to have been so fully appreciated as it should have been; but I believe that the ingenious inventor is now dead, and there will, consequently, not now be the obstacle to its adoption which even the paltry 11, per cage royalty which he demanded may have proved. Mr. Aytoun's plan was to have three triangular sheets of iron, about 1 footlong and 4 inches wide, with a soft bolt bassing through them, in such a way as to keen where three triangular sheets of iron, about 1 foot long and 4 inches wide, with a soft bolt passing through them, in such a way as to keep the plates in the form of open scissors. To these plates the cages were suspended, and the drawing rope worked through a strong ring just beneath the pulley, so that in case of overwinding the rope, in its afforts to draw the plates through the ring, cut off the bolt and detached the cage, leaving it supported by the safety apparatus, which formed a separate invention. For simplicity Mr. Aytoun's catch was probably superior to any that has been proposed, since it consisted merely of horizontal bars furnished with projections on each side of the guide-rods. Whilst the drawing-rope was tight the bar was kept uide-rods. Whilst the drawing-rope was tight the bar was kept sition, and the projections were clear of the rods, but immedi-there was any slack, whether from the breakage of the rope or the guide-rods. ately there was any slack, whether from the breakage of the rope or the cutting of the bolt by over-winding, there was no longer anything the cutting of the bott by over-winding, there was no longer anything to keep the bars horizontal, and, consequently, the projections gripped the guides. I should think both the safety-catch and the disconnecting apparatus might be made and attached to any cage for 2l. at most, and the security which they would give is beyond question.

But, after all, the great point is whether it is preferable to depend upon detaching and catching the cage, or upon acting directly upon the engine, and no doubt an almost equal number of advocates of each principle will be found. Amongst the supporters of the letter

the engine, and no doubt an almost equal number of advocates of each principle will be found. Amongst the supporters of the latter is Mr. James Brown, an engineman, who embodies his suggestions in a communication to the Newcastle Daily Chronicle. He proposes that every whipping-engine should have as part of its arrangements something like a small lathe-frame, and a strong screw driving a travelling head or rest, the screw being driven through toothed wheels from the main shaft of the engine. When the cage is at the top, the tra-

velling head is to be set at one end of the frame, and the toothed wheels are to be put in gear. The engine is then to be let go until the other cage comes to bank, and suitable levers and connecting-rods are then to be provided, and placed so that the travelling rest will throw the engine out of gear and put on the break, if the same be not done at the proper time by the man in charge. He suggests that weights should be provided for supplying the power to the brake. From the occupation of the man who makes this suggestion, there is some guarantee as to its practical utility, and I trust not only that the suggestion will receive the attention which it is undoubtedly entitled to, but also that the ingenious inventor will not be permitted titled to, but also that the ingenious inventor will not be permitted

that at the Washington Colliery, could only be accident and in that at the Washington Colliery, could only be accidental death, for there is no evidence of intentional carelessness in either instance. Indeed the great evil seems to have arisen from the practice of running day ropes and night ropes the one longer than the other, and in so arranging the engine that the signals relating to both ropes in so arranging the engine that the signals relating to both ropes could be seen at one and the same time, the not unnatural consequence being that a moment's thoughtlessness, which in this case was caused by the locomotive passing the engine-house door, would lead to a lamentable accident. If anything can be done to render the drawing engine self-stopping, it would, no doubt, be an advantage, and any suggestions in that direction would be most acceptable to all concerned.

Brakesman.

#### THE GREAT IRONMASTER.

SIR.—The genius of the "Great Ironmaster," John Wilkinson (or SIR,—The genius of the "Great Ironmaster," John Wilkinson (of whom an interesting account appeared in the Supplement to last week's Journal), did not confine itself to the iron trade. In conjunction with Mr. Kyrke, he worked and derived large profits from the still productive Minera Lead Mines, near Wrexham. He also worked other lead mines near Mold, and smelted lead at Buckley and Brymbo. He also projected or promoted a plan for reclaiming Morecombe Bay from the sea, and offered to subscribe 50,000% towards the undertaking, which was not carried out, in consequence of difficulties arising about the tithes, &c. Mr. Wilkinson left behind him a large fortune, which, however, was not at all satisfactorily disposed of by the trustees of his will, to whom he gave power to carry on his works after his of his will, to whom he gave power to carry on his works after his A SUBSCRIBER.

#### MINE ACCIDENTS-COPPERED TAMPING-BARS.

SIR,—I have for several years past had to notice from time to time many accidents connected with mining by which the unfortunate many accidents connected with mining by which the unfortunate miners have been deprived of their arms or eyes, and, upon questioning them as to the cause of their misfortune, I have found that in most cases the accident has arisen through tamping with an iron bar, or picking out a charge of powder which had misfired. And now a poor miner has just called upon me, with his arm blown off, who has a large family left to the mercy of the Union house.

Now, I think this is a matter that demands the serious consideration of mining companies, who should have rules laid down that all

tion of mining companies, who should have rules laid down that all tamping-bars should be made of copper, or, at least, copper tipped. Surely men's lives are of more consequence than the extra expense tween iron and copper bars.

Abbey Mead, Tavistock, June 6. THOMAS NICHOLLS.

# HISTORY OF MINING-No. IV.

HISTORY OF MINING—NO. IV.

SIR,—Things that are wise in themselves should be opportune, or they will hardly be accepted for their worth by the mass of the community. This truth is brought up freshly before us by the Select Committee on Assessment of Mines, Woodlands, &c. As the evidence before it is analysed, nothing can be more clear than that no period could be selected less appropriate than the present for assessing British mines, especially as regards the Duchy of Cornwall. The witnessess before the Committee have shown a state of things most deplorable, whether we consider the owners of mining property, the working miners, the commercial community, or the State. The vast mass of our Cornish mines has been for the present abandoned. The competition of foreign copper and tin taken from superficial mines at a low cost of labour, with the deep mines of Cornwall worked at a large expense of machinery and manual toil, has reduced the county a large expense of machinery and manual toil, has reduced the county, so far as its mining industry is concerned, to a state of the deepest distress. Adventurers are retiring in despair, the working miner seeks for employment in other districts, or emigrates, and all conditions of men in that great county, from the landowner to the common labourer, suffer. In order to illustrate these remarks, attention has only to be directed to some instances of the prevailing anarchy and with the condition to the condition of the condition o ruin. According to Mr. Hunt's testimony, 7300 miners have left Cornwall and Devonshire, included in the number of 11,321 thrown out of employment, within the short space of 18 months, and this proves to be an under statement of the calamity, from events which subsequently occurred. Since 1839, when things in Devon and Cornwall assumed a disastrous aspect, nothing like the present ruinous state of affairs existed. A few weeks ago St. Day United Mine was abandoned, and in this instance alone 500 men were thrown out of abandoned, and in this instance alone 500 men were thrown out of employment, who were not computed in the numbers adduced by Mr. Hunt. As an illustration of the consequence of even the temporary stoppage of a great mine, Mr. Taylor declared to the Parliamentary Commission that if the Clifford Mine stopped before the water could be drained out, upon re-opening for renewed working the bottom could not be seen before, probably, 150,000l, was expended.

Now, what is the remedy for such wide weating declaration?

Now, what is the remedy for such wide wasting desolation? To oint out the cure, it is necessary to form a correct diagnosis of the isease. In this case rude, unskilful, negligent working formed part of the evil, and the opposite of all this is necessary to restore a healthy state in the mining business. Were some improvements in the work-ing adopted the ore would be obtained much more cheaply, and such dreadful collapses as those which have recently taken place would be ed. The mining engineers have not sufficiently systematised workings. One of the chief necessities is well-formed and per-nt shafts. It is remarkable that the shafts of old Mexican mines, formed 300 years ago, were of great diameter and immense depth. Compare this with the present mode of procedure in the West of England. The shafts and levels are so small as to be inadequate for their purposes; and there is this circumstance, which is very un-fortunate connected with such works—that when a mine is aban-doned, and another company takes it up and resumes operations upon the old workings, the shafts are found collapsed, the levels choked, and the timber and machinery, of course, removed, except such por-tions of the former as remain obstructions to the new workers. In every instance a main shaft, or shafts, should be sunk to com-

In every instance a main shaft, or shafts, should be sunk to command the lodes, containing ample space for pumping, drawing, and footway. These shafts should be planned with reference to permanency, whether operations were continued by their instrumentality or the works were suspended. All main levels driven upon the line of lode should be not less than 7 ft. in altitude, and 4 ft. in width. All water to be taken up at these levels by cutting into footwall. Every land proprieter as well as company should be compelled by official authority to large hefore account of levels of extent of the state of extent of the state of t dauthority to lay before a proper officer accurate plans of ever workings, showing the condition of shafts and main levels. or workings, showing the condition or shafts and main levels. In case of abandonment of the mine, both land proprietors and company should be legally required to keep shafts and levels in a fit state for future operations on renewed working. In order to enforce these things, Government Inspectors, men of scientific attainments and practical knowledge, should be appointed. The present inferior system of working mines in Cornwall and Devon is more costly than if it were more efficient. Small shafts and narrow levels cause bad ventilation and a reduction of the vital power of the worker, as well

as a loss of time and want of dispatch in the operations.

But amongst all the causes of failure which operate in the work ing of mines in the two great western counties, none is more powerful than the vast expense imposed upon mining adventurers, compared with that to which such persons are exposed in other countries. In the search for tin in the Straits, the Dutch Covernment opens up the search for tin in the Straits, the Dutch Covernment opens up every facility to the adventurers. In the quest for copper in Chili, the State favours the enterprise by all means in its power. If men open a mine in Nevada, Collorado, California, and other portions of the United States, the land is given as freehold, and no rent or Government tribute is exacted. How different with us—there is a large rent, a heavy royalty, exorbitant fines for wheat renewals of levels. rent, a heavy royalty, exorbitant fines for short renewals of lease

and a general exaction upon the company, which gives present enployment to the people, and ultimate resources to the State. As in
the instance of our railways, so in that of our mines, the cost of lash
hangs a weight upon the enterprise difficult to sustain, and such as
is unknown in other countries, where the influence of the State is
more direct over the lords of the soil.

Gresham House.

# EMPLOYMENT OF MINERS IN CORNISH MINES.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINERS IN CORNISH MINES, SIR,—In last week's Journal a letter, appears signed "An Old Tributer," and the sound suggestions he makes should not be forgotten. It is quite true that it is not (tharity that we must look to for relief, but employment af air remembers of the property of the sound suggestions he makes should not be engineered in a relative to the sound and the employment of capital is evident, and I can be restimony to the facts contained in a letter, also in last week's Journal, signed "Miner," relative to the Penrose Mine, near Helston. When the water is our and the mine is in working order, which may be accomplished with an only of about 2000L. I should not be surprised to hear that over 100 tribured way employed in Wheal Penrose and Unity, to say nothing of tutworkmen we employed in Wheal Penrose and Unity, to say nothing of tutworkmen we employed in Wheal Penrose on the south-east, will, I trust, ere long sire of capital to many of us, who only want a "fair remuneration for our foil" to keep us in the land so dear to us all. If our present or future Heiston member (never mind what their political creed may be) wish to benefit our district, its them show it by alding in every possible way to encourage straightforward and legitimate mining, and I agree in that case we "One and All" give them one cordial support.

#### COPPER MINING IN CORNWALL.

COPPER MINING IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—The Marazion, St. Hilary, and Perran districts were, from the date of the discovery of copper ore at the Fortune Mine up to the year 1836, the greater producing parishes in Cornwall for this mineral. From the celebrated Fornam Mine, a little north of Prosper Mines, copper ore to the amount of six million steriling, it is said, has been returned from this lode, which includes the following mines—Fortune, Prosper, Trevarthen Downs, Penberthy Crofts, Wheal Yngin, and Godolphin Consolidated. North of these mines is the great vein of the Alfred Mines; south, Winea! Darlington, Chippendale, West Virging Rodgin, and Godolphin Consolidated. North of these mines is the great vein of the Alfred Mines; south, Winea! Darlington, Chippendale, West Virging Rodgin of Tregurth Downs, Owen Yean, Jowell, Caroline, Neptune, and many other mines of great richness. This basin has been but partially worked, owing probably to many local circumstances. The ores from several of these mines were of the richest grey carbonate and yellow sulphuret of copper—in fact, the old Fornawall, and the Wheal Jewell and Caroline lode the richnest yellow ore. This will, and the Wheal Jewell and Caroline lode the richnest yellow ore. This identification of the prosperity. Some of the lords realised very large sums of money in dues, and soores of adventurers became rich; but mines are said to be more expensive in their workings than formerly—for example, a vast mass of tin at an early period of mining in Cornwall was found at the Owen Vean, at little to the north of the village of Godistinery, and at the Jewell and Caroline Mines near the surface; and the first code of Stannary laws was framed from the immense quantity of tin raised and got from these mines. To meet the necessities of mining in the present day, the owners of such property, if they are wisely ere it be too late, ought to reduce the rent or royalty. By so doing they would find themselves great gainers in the end.

\*\*Connishmax\*\*

# FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,-Mr. Harris having circulated a statement to the effect that he had obtained a rule nisi against this company for rectifying the n-gister, so far as it related to the time when a transfer of his 10 shares were registered: I beg leave to inform you that after an elaborate argument in the Court of Exchequer, this day, before the Lord Chief Baron, and three other Barons of the Exchequer, the application was ed, with costs against Mr. Harris, on the ground that he had no just cause of complaint against the company.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Managing Director. 32, New Broad-street, London, June 7.

## ON THE EXISTING METHODS FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES IN COAL MINES, AND A NEW METHOD SUGGESTED.

## BY MR. JAMES ATHERTON.

Having been invited by Mr. Binney, President of your society to furnish material for this day's discussion, I have chosen or supplied this subject. It is not so much my intention to read a set paperupon this question, as to lay hold of a great salient point, and, coupled with my own, endeavour to elicit the opinion of this meeting upon What is meant by a review of existing methods of extinguishing were hitherto employed, and what results followed, where fires have

gwith my own, endeavour to elicit the opinion of this inecting upon it. What is meant by a review of existing methods of extinguishing in imines is simply a concise and laconic statement of what means were hitherto employed, and what results followed, where fires have been known to take place.

Mining, I need not tell you, has taken its place among the science, the most valuable theories have been constructed, arising out of produce experience and eniarged practice; theories in harmony with certain will found to the control of the control o

Transactions of the Manchester Geological Society.

the Pathful associations inseparable from even the distant recovery of those with the pathful associations inseparable from even the distant recovery of those in the pathful association of the pathful associati

in ference to sailing the shafts, that would have to be done effectually, owing bid act as an additional extinguisher under these conditions. In reference to sailing the shafts, that would have to be done effectually, owing the fact that in the area of a 12-feet shaft you have an atmospheric pressure as to 166 tons.

In reference to sailing the shafts, that would have to be done effectually, owing the fact that in the area of a 12-feet shaft you have an atmospheric pressure is of the whole apparatus about 1800?

Mr. A. Knowles begged to propose that the thanks of the society be given to rather the reference of the world of the society be given to rather the sail the sail that the

was applied the fire broke out again. The fact was, that what seemed di nose instance did not succeed in another. You could extinguish the tyou had the heat left, and if this apparatus succeeded in getting the tyou had the heat left, and if this apparatus succeeded in getting the tyou had the heat left, and if this apparatus succeeded in getting the tyou had the heat left, and if this apparatus succeeded in getting the yit would be a step in advance.

KNOWLES inquired if the apparatus had ever been tried?

KERDON replied that it was simply a suggestion.

ISEIDENT said it appeared to him that this plan would have a consideration that the see how it would act in the case of fires which had been burning for or even year. In fact, there is a mine in Scotland which had been on 00 years, and was on fire now. When a fire got great hold of a pit, and y with a black shale roof, it appeared to be a very difficult matter to get out. Had had shale roof, it appeared to be a very difficult matter to get out. Had had see and the was an internet part of the water in more standard to the water and worked for some time, a great mass it black back said, they must radiate away. He did not see exactly how Mr. Atherton's apparatus would nibe case. — Mr. AITKEN thought this case seemed to prove that fire sustanded whom the water and worked for some time, a great mass of burning black shale, they must radiate away. He did not see exactly how Mr. Atherton's apparatus would nibe case. — Mr. AITKEN thought this case seemed to prove that fire sustanded whom the sustanded when the said when the sustanded head and the surface of the most valuable means of exitation was idraw mat surreder itself to the vacuum created by the machine, and when the surreder itself to the vacuum created by the machine, and when the surreder itself to the vacuum created by the machine, and when the theologht it was one of the most valuable means of exitation which was a surreder itself to the vacuum created by the machine, and it was a proper to the most valuable

the effects were very serious. se Livesex said he had good evidence of the value of fire-damp as an

assistant in putting out fire, about 12 months ago. Having been sent for to one of their collieries, he found that a man had set fire to a large body of gas which was rushing out of some old workings. This had occurred seven or eight hours previously, and a great mass of black shale was burning fiercely. The underlooker had cut a road to the place and procured a fire-engine. After playing upon the fire until the flame was extinguished, nothing more remained for them to do. The gas passing over and through the red-hot shales appeared to cool the mass far more quickly than water could have done. The effect was almost magical. Mr. AITEN remarked that Mr. Atherton's apparatus was rather bulky and costly; and supposing its practical utility were established, it would hardly be necessary for every colliery owner to have one. The only way, perhaps, to meet this, would be by a number of colliery owners in one district subscribing and having one ready to be used in case of need; but, in that case, it would take considerable time and great expense.

Mr. ATHERTON briefly repiled on the discussion, observing he was glad that the value of the principle contained in his suggestion was admitted; that the size of the cylinder and number of strokes might be moderated as circumstunces dictated; that no apprehensions need be entertained as to a collapse of the underground workings, when the vacuum was created; that the machine was not patented, nor ever intended to be, but had originated in a strong conviction that by use of such an instrument or the adoption of such a method,—it mattered not how large a fire in mines, or under whatever known circumstances—the destruction of property might be arrested, and the suspension of operations be reduced to a very small minimum of time.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS - PATENT MATTERS By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS. By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng. SIEMENS' specification for smelting contains several features. According to his patent he produces cast-steel and iron directly from the ore by exposing it, in a more or less finely-divided state, to the surface action of intense heat, while regulated currents of rich hydrocarbons or carbonaceous gases percolate through the mass of ore in a transverse direction towards the heated surface, by which means the reduction and carbonisation of theore are effected, and the meiting surface of the mass is enveloped in an atmosphere of reducing gases or fiame, so as to prevent the re-oxidation of the reduced metal. In order to effect the reduction of metallic ore into steel or iron under the influence of intense surface heat, he proposes to apply regulated streams of petroleum or other volatile mineral oils, either by themselves or in combination with forced currents of permanent carbonaceous gases traversing the mass of ore under operation. He renders the simultaneous reduction and fusion of iron ores continuous when effected by intense surface heat and regulated currents of reducing gases or vapours passing through them, and this object he effects by supplying the ore by gravitation, so as to maintain the mass of ore upon the sides of the reducing chamber in proportion as it is converted and fused. He arranges the chamber in which the simultaneous reduction and fusion of the steel or iron are effected in such a manner that the ore descends through hoppers or shafts upon the sides of the chamber, so as to protect their walls or inclined surfaces from the furnace heat, and from the corrosive action of the slags or cinders of the metallic bath, by the interposition of the ore itself. An arrangement of furnace is described, consisting of an oblong or polygonal fire-brick chamber, having two or more inclined sildes, and an arch at the top, with feed openings provided with sildes. The combustible gases or liquid

munications with the regenerators or heating apparatus for the passage of the intensely heated gases.

Jones, of the William-street Ironworks, Liverpool, has specified a patent for coal mining machinery, No. 2708. According to this he proposes to connect the cutting tools with a reciprocating bar in such manner that they will plane, cut, or pare away the coal or mineral, both in the travel outwards from and inward towards the machine. The reciprocating action of the bar may be obtained by the employment of compressed air or other fluid under pressure. By his arrangement he forms deep channels or grooves in the coal or mineral, so that the mass may be "broken down" quickly. He combines a box crank with the cutter bar for the purpose of transmitting the reciprocating motion to the bar in a small compass, and by durable and simple parts. He uses a shaft with a worm or helix and horizontal toothed wheel for transmitting motion to coal mining machines. He also constructs such machines so that the axis on which the upper frame and the parts it carries swivel over the lower frame forms also the axis of the crank shaft, from which motion is transmitted to operate a reciprocating bar. He uses double-flanged rails and carrying wheels to allow the machine to move easily on a smooth way, and be precluded from rising when at work. He combines these flanged rails and carrying wheels with friction wheels and tightening gear to hold the machine to its work. He desertibes an arrangement of worm or helix and toothed wheel for feeding and propelling coal mining machines on rails.

## FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

my wheels and tightening gear to hold the machine to its work. He describes an arrangement of worm or holks and coched wheel for feeding and propelling only militing geachines on rails.

Metallurgical industry has made considerable progress in Germany during the last ten years, and official statistics, just published, show that at the close of 1865 there were 348 blast-furnaces in activity. These 348 furnaces delivered for consumption in the course of 1865 of charcoal-made pig, and 72,689 tons of roke-made pig, 60,318 tons of charcoal-made pig, and 72,689 tons of mixed pig. The production of ateel presents a sensible augmentation, especially in the Siegen district, the milities of which furnish a mineral which is exceedingly well adapted for the present of the production of a steel presents a sensible augmentation, especially in the Siegen district, the milities of which furnish a mineral which is exceedingly well adapted for the present of the steel of the production of steel in 1865, and turned out 47,685 tons, which may be subdivided as follows:—8,335 tons, or 12-10 per enet., clear collaborate of the production of steel in 1865, and turned out 47,685 tons, which may be subdivided as follows:—8,335 tons, or 12-10 per enet., clear collaborate of Burope. The production of pure 100, on 18-0-19 replaces, has attained considerable important in unfairly control of the production of steel in this part of Burope. The production of pure 100, of fine-grained nervous texture, for forging purposes, has attained considerable important in unfairly control of the purposes, has attained of steel purposes, has attained on the purpose of the purposes, has attained on the purpose of the p

11 per cent. The annual production per each miner employed was, in 1864, 206½ tons, and in 1865, 208½ tons. So much for Prussia generally. Let us now turn to the Dortmund mining district, which comprises, besides the collieries of the Ruhr basin, several comparatively unimportant workings at Iobenburen. Well, the Dortmund district produced in 1864, \$,146,432 tons of coal; in 1865, 9,276,685 tons; and 1866, 9,291,250 tons. The increase in the production in 1865, as compared with 1865, was little more than ½ per cent. but the increase last year, as compared with 1865, was little more than ½ per cent. The value of the coal produced in the Dortmund district in 1864 was estimated at 12,361,395 thalers; in 1866, at 15,535,251 thalers; and in 1866, at 16,050,433 thalers. The value in 1865 showed an increase of 26 per cent. upon 1864, and in 1866, at 1866, 47,300. The annual production of coal per man in the Dortmund district in 1864 was nearly 195 tons; in 1865, rather more than 200½ tons; and full 1866, 1869½ tons. The production of 1866 may be subdivided as follows:—First quarter, 2,647,015 tons; second quarter, 2,131,881 tons; third quarter, 2,105,492 tons; and fourth quarter, 2,507,362 tons. It will be seen that the production of the Dortmund district amounted last year to 49 per cent. of that of all Prussia, and that about 52 per cent. of the miners working in the collieries of Prussia are employed in the Dortmund district. The production of coke in 1865 in the Dortmund district was 188,457 tons. The average yield of coke by the coal of the basin was 59-95 per cent. The deliveries of coal made from the Ruhr in 1865,were effected in the foliowing proportions:—By railway, 77-85 per cent.; by carriages, 16-53 per cent.; and by the Ruhr, 5-62 per cent.

By railway, 77'85 per cent.; by carriages, 16'55 per cent.; and by the Ruhr, 5'62 per cent.

At Amsterdam, Drontheim copper has made 53 fls.; English, 46\frac{1}{2} fls.; and Swedish, 50 fls. At Havre, Chilian and Peruvian in bars has made 73'. 4s.; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 76'.; United States (Baltimore), 80'. to 82'.; Lake Superior, 84'. to 100'.; Mexican and Plata in bars, 70'. to 72'.; Russlan, 88'. to 90'.; old yellow copper, 52'. to 64'.; red ditto, 70'. to 72'.; bronze ditto, 70'. to 76'. per ton. At Marseilles, 70ka (for consumption) has made 76'.; Spanish, 74'.; refined Chilian and Peruvian, 82'.; old red copper, 72'!.; red rolled copper for sheathing, 92'.; and old yellow copper for ditto, 82'. per ton. At Paris, English in plates has realised 81'.; Lake Superior, 89'. 4s.; Chilian, 74'. 10s.; and Corocoro mineral, 80', per ton. At Rotterdam the quotation for Banca tin has been 3' fls. per cwc., and for Billiton 52' fls. At Paris, Banca has realised 91'.; Detroit, 93'.; and English, 19'. per ton. At Havre, Banca has made 94'. 8s.; Detroit, 93'.; and English, 20'. 8s.; French, 20'.; and English, 20'. 4s. per ton. At Havre, Spanish lead has realised ill. 12s. to 19'. 16s., and lead from other sources 19'. 72s. per ton. At Marseilles lead in saumons, first fusion, has realised 18'. 12s., while lead has realised ill. 12s. to 19'. 16s., and rolled and in pipes 21'. per ton. At Paris rough Silesian has made 22'. 16s.; icad from other sources, 22'. 8s.; pat rolled Vieille-Montagne zinc, 28'. per ton. At Havre the quotation for zinc has been 22'. to 22'. 8s. per ton.

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,
Mr. Phillip Wright in the chair.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,

Mr. PHILLIP WRIGHT in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated they "believed it was unnecessary to remind you of the repeated advices from Capt, Higgins over a period of more than a year, fixing dates when the works would be completed, the machinery heat of the work, and considerable and regular shipments of ore be commenced. These continual promises unfulfilled have caused much annoyance to your directors, as no doubt they have to the shareholders. The quantity of ore actually received is computed at 24 tons, which is now at Swansea, being prepared for early sale. Another parcel is on the way home, and a third small shipment was about to follow. The quality is believed to be considerably higher than was expected. Mr. Allom, the general agent of the company, anticipating the feeling of disappointment, and seeing the confusion which existed at the mine, employed Captain W. Row to make an examination, and has been a many years in the colony, is well and long personally acquainted with this mine, and is now managing an important mining property under the Provincial Government of Auckland. This report can be read at the office by any shareholder who whelse to do so, and your directors will here only call your attention to the main points. Captain Rowe reports that the machinery appears to be of the best description, and is in excellent working order; that the work has been well done, and the engine, stone-breaker, and crusher are all that can be desired. He also says that the watercourse from the creek is does, unflicing the desired of the surface of the company and the engine stone of the year. The advices received for some time past have shown that Captain Higgins was unable to deal with difficulties that had arisen in dressing should be a few of the property is tell fully warrants the truncation and disappointment while profits that the da

propose that the money now to be subscribed be received, subject to the condition that it shall not be expended unless the works can be satisfactorily carried on."

The CHAIRMAN said the board had hoped to have met the proprietors with a more favourable statement than that just presented. The ordinary general meeting was to be held in about 14 days, but, as indicated in the above report, it was necessary to at once consult the shareholders. By the several communications forwarded the shareholders were kept fully informed of the position of the company's affairs, and no doubt, with the directors, had expected that by this time large returns of ore would be made. In order to provide the mine with the necessary funds to meet the expenditure until such time as the returns were forthcoming, the directors, by a resolution of the board, authorised the manager to borrow money upon the plant, but they had recently received an intimation that the solicitors there did not regard that as sufficient, and that a power of attorney must be sent out. That had been forwarded, but that was not sufficient for the purposes of the company. The large returns of ore had not been realised yet, and, as observed in the report, simply and solely on account of the failure in the dressing operations. Whether it was entirely the fault of the captain it was impossible for the board to say, although they were certainly inclined to think it must be. Certain it was that the board had with him the best testimonials as a dresser. He had previously been the captain dresser at a large mine in Ireland, and knowing that the works at Otea did not require for the present a regular mining captain, and that everything depended upon the facility and economy of dressing, the directors thought it absolutely necessary to secure the services of a superior dresser, and, therefore, engaged necessary to secure the services of a superior dresser, and found fault with the machinery, but Capt. Rowe states that "the machinery appears to be of the best changed in the

the creditors might proceed against the company, in which case the property would be lost. He hoped for better things, but it could never be done without clearing off the liabilities, and finding sufficient funds to carry on the operations at the mine for (say) three or four months, by which time he believed they would be in receipt of monthly returns sufficient to leave a profit after paying all the interest contemplated by the resolution he was about to propose. It was desirable to make a further outlay, and the board considered that the terms referred to in the report would induce investors to supply the necessary capital. The holders of the debentures would receive a large interest, which was absolutely payable, and a still larger interest out of profits, and with the option to the holders to exchange the debentures into shares at par—lithey realised the large returns from the mine which on all hands they were led to expect, this option could not fail to be of the utmost advantage. If the question of dressing could be overcome there could be no doubt that large and ample returns would be made, and that the ordinary shares of the company would be at a premium, but the debentures would have the right of exchange for ordinary shares at par. As he had already said, it was just possible that hostile measures might be taken by creditors, and, therefore, the directors proposed that any capital raised under the present resolution should not be expended unless it freed the property from liability, and with that view it was proposed to hand over the proceeds to trustees until the necessary information had been received. He concluded by proposing that the directors be authorised to borrow any sum not exceeding 10,000, sterling, to be secured with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum, by debentures or notes to be payable in three years after date, and to carry in addition to the interest aforesaid a bonus of 15 per cent. per annum, payable only out of the profits of the company, accumulating from the date when th

# SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, yesterday,

Mr. ALEXANDER YOUNG in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was taken as read. It stated that the general revenue account of the company for the six months ending at that date shows that, after writing off the sum of 1505t. 2s. 1d. from the cost of land, buildings, plant, rallway rolling-stock, &c., as an allowance for wear and tear and depreciation for the half-year, and further writing off 168st. 1s. 11d., being the balance in full of preliminary expenses, and paying all current expenses in the colony and in London, as applicable to that period, there remains an available profit of 31371. 15s. 9d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, referred at

half-year, and further untiling on toos. 18, 110, 2018, the seasons when the colony and in London, as applicable to that period, there remains an available profit of 51371, 138, 9d. The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, referred at some length to the company's interest in the Cadiangullong Mine, which he regarded as the unsatisfactory tengent the report. It was, however, satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the drawback, the directors were able upon this occasion to declare a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent, per annument of the whole capital of the company. They now had the tartical of knowing that they possessed a really good coal, being equal to the best New eastle coal, and they were quite sure their vend would be perfectly satisfactory. Upon that report, the directors, in their report, stated "that the quarty of coal raised from the Lambton Collery during the months of January and February last was 15,340 and 14,965 tons respectively, which may be regarded afformed the commencement of the business of the current half-year, now nearly completed." As those over summer months, the demand for coal awas no so great as during the other partions of the year, they might regard the average at over 15,000 tons. The favourable features of their enterprise were, that they had a good coal, a good vend, and at a remunerative price. They were opening a new pit, by which larger results would be realised, and Mr. Morehead had most judiciously secured the coal-bearing property adjoining Lambton, at 22, per acre. Their coal had this advantage—that it was suitable for almost every purpose. Having expressed his confidence in the remunerative future of the enterprise, he concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted.

The proposition having been duly seconded,

Mr. Friewer considered it was satisfactory to find that the average cost per ton of coal had been 2d. less than that of the preceding half-year. He bore testimony to the quality of the coal, from it having been tried at smelting-works

ton or coal nad been 2d, less than that of the preceding harlycar. He nore testimony to the quality of the coal, from it having been tried at smelting-works in Australia, where it had been found to be the best coal that had ever been used for smelting purposes.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if any contract had been made with the Peninsula and Oriental Company, and whether a large quantity of the coal was not used upon the Indian railways?—Mr. WRIGHT quite approved of a further exploration for coal, and the sinking of a new pit, in consequence of the increasing demand in India, China, and elsewhere.

Mr. WARD considered the report was most satisfactory. As to the Peninsula and Oriental Company, he was glad to state that the Chairman of that company, in reply to a question which he (Mr. Ward) put, said that he was now prepared to enter into large contracts for the use of Australian coal in their fleet. He believed that the Scottish Australian Mining Company had before it a great and prosperous future, if they could substantiate the facts laid down—that their Lambton coal was the best coal in Australia, and equal to the best Newcastle (English) coal. of which there was good proof. The Peninsula and Oriental Company were friendly towards then, the only question being whether Lambton coal could be supplied in regular and sufficient quantities.

Mr. J. Anderson moved an amendment, to the effect that an adjournment should take place until Mr. Morehead arrived in this country.

Mr. BURTON seconded the amendment.

After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, when the motion adopting the report was put, and carried unanimously.

A dividend was declared at the rate of 7½ per cent, per annum on the whole capital of the company (120,000), to be payable (free of income tax) not later than Sept. 30, to the shareholders on the register on May 30.

Mr. F. P. Ward was elected a director in the room of Mr. Dickson, who retired by rotation, and did not offer himself for re-election, on account of continued ill health.

The m

# NORTH TRESKERBY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday,—Mr. MATTHEWS (the purser) in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read. The accounts showed a credit balance of 7852. 18s.

The notice convening the meeting was read. The accounts showed a credit balance of 7851. 18s.

The CHAIRMAN said that at the last meeting, in April, it was suggested that the next meeting should be held in London, which suggestion was cheerfully acceded to. It was his first duty to state the result of the past two mouths' operations, and also the present financial position of the enterprise. The operations for two months had resulted in a profit of 19t. 3s. 2d., which, added to the balance carried forward at the end of February of 766t. 4s. 10d., madet he credit balance 785t. 8s. There was not one item left uncharged, and every item had been paid that was charged to the end of February Ore realising 1447t. 3s. 6d. was sold on May 30, which would cover the costs of March and April, and leave, he expected, a small balance to the credit. 7s. 1860, was 3639t., of which 3837t. had been returned in dividends, leaving the sum of 4802t of called-up capital yet unpaid. The total cost at the mine from the commencement down to the end of April was 76,048t., and the copper ore sold had realised 72,032t., and there was now a credit account of 785t.

Mr. BALSTER wished to know if he was to understand that they had in han 785t., and the ore of May 30 standing to their credit?—The CHAIRMAN said the costs of May and June would come against it. —Mr. BALSTER said there was money in hand to pay for the production of the ore in May, as at the end of April there was a balance of 785t., and ore of the value of between 1400t, and 1800t. the produce of March and April.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the copper ore sold on May 30, was not receivable for cash till July 30-so that, if they credited ore sold on May 30, they would be crediting ore money before it was a valiable. —Mr. BALSTER said that under any circumstances it was a credit to the good. —The CHAIRMAN did not reckon it as an asset until it was receivable.

Capt. Pryone explained that the accounts were brought up to the end of April, and if they were to abandon the mine there w

of any mine in Cornwall could be more closely charged up.
replied that it was impossible to charge the accounts up closer.
Upon the proposition of Mr. LITTLE, seconded by Mr. Gadd, the accounts were passed and allowed.

were passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report, as follows:

June 3.—Engine-shaft: The lode in the 120, east of shaft, is 3ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; driving by six men, at 15t, per fm.; we may here remark that within the last two or three days the lode and the ground in this end have undergone a most favourable change, so much so that if we were going to set it to-day 6t, per fathom would be a good price; this end is driven east of shaft 4 fms.—Tresidder's Shaft: This shaft is down about 10 fms. below the 120, and is sinking by six men and three boys, at 18t, per fathom; the lode is 3t, twide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with stones of copper ore; this shaft is about 3 fathoms under the elvan course. The 120 is driven east of this shaft is about 3 fathoms under the elvan course. The 120 is driven east of this shaft 52 fms., at times passing through some good deposits of copper ore; the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and only at this time producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., but judging from present indications, having drained all the water from the level above within the last 6 ft. driving, a great improvement may be daily expected at this point; driving by six men, at 4t. 15s, per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level, and of Ims. behind the end, is 3 ft. wide, and producing 2 tons of copper ore, or worth 10t. per fm.; rising by six men, at 4t. 10s, per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east of No. 1 winze, is 3t/get wide, and producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.; stoping by six men, at 2t. 10s, per fathom; this iswel is driven west of shaft 4fms., and for the greater part of the distance has been in tribute ground; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with good stones of copper ore; driving by three men and three boys, at 7t, per fm.; about 8 ftms., the lode in the end is 2 ftm in the love of the still of no value; this end is nearly sould lode of the driven through in the level above, and is driven ea

per fathom; sinking by six men, at 4l, per fm. We have about 4 fms. to sink in order to communicate to the rise in back of the 120. The lode in No. 4 winze below this level, and 14 fms. east of No. 3 winze, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l, per fathom; sinking by six men, at 4l. 5s. per fm; this winze is about 7 fms. In advance of the 120 end. There are three tribute pitches being worked in the back of this level, by eight men, at 7s. 6d., 11s., and 13s. in 1l. The lode in the winze is down 2½ fathoms below the level, and is being sunk for the ventilation of the 120 fathom level end west. There are also three tribute pitches working in the back of this level, by seven men, at 11s., 12s., and 13s. in 1l. The 10lo is driven east of shaft about 123 fathoms; the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm., with a good appearance; driving by three men and three boys, at 6l. 10s. per fm; this end is about 35 fms. in advance of the 110, and for most of the distance has been in a good lode of copper ore. The three tribute pitches are also being worked in the back of this level, at 7s. 9d., 10s., and 12s. 6d. in 1l., by six men and two boys. The lode in the 9c, east of shaft, is small and poor; driving by two men and two boys, at 6l. in 1l., by six men and two boys. The lode in the 9c, east of shaft, is small and poor; driving by two men and two boys, at 8c, pr fm;; this end is driven east of shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm., a kindly lode; the end is letting out a quantity of water, which we regard as an important feature, and judging from the appearance and character of the lode, we are induced to think a great improvement will be shortly met with; this end is in advance of the 90 about 30 fms.; driving by two men and two boys, at 6l. we are imported to think a great improvement will be shortly met with; this end is in advance of the 90 about 30 fms.; driving by two men and two boys, at 5l. 10s. per fm. In the back of this level, and in the 57 and 67, we have five tribute pitches worki

ICHARD PRYOR, JOHN TREGONING, THOMAS JENKIN.

Capt. PRYOR then proceeded to explain the position and prospects of the mine, taking that he looked forward to considerable improvements taking place at an arly date. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COAL IN INDIA.—The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have called a general meeting for Monday, to lay before the proprietors proposals received by the last Calcutta mail to supply coal to the east Indian Railway Company. These proposals from the East Indian Railway Company. These proposals from the East Indian line, after the recent breaking off of negociations with the Great Indian Peninsular, seem to corroborate the estimates hitherto put forth of the value of the deposits. Last year the Nerbudda Company made a provisional contract with the Great Indian Peninsular, and meetings of the two companies were respectively held to obtain the necessary sanction of the shareholders. This contract, it appears, stipulated that the Great Indian Peninsular should satisfy themselves by Feb. 1, 1867, as to the quantity and quality of the coal available; but owing, it is said, to that company not having completed their portion of the agreement, and to the fact of their solicitors insisting upon their own draught of the contract, in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General and Mr. John Buller that it was at variance with the heads of agreement, the Nerbudda Company, on April 9, gave notice that the proposed arrangement was null and void. Since that date further meetings of the Great Indian Peninsula and of the Nerbudda Companies have taken place, and the shareholders of the latter have passed a resolution expressing entire confidence in the chairman and directors, and their satisfaction with the policy pursued. As the East Indian line have the benefit of large supplies of coal at Calcutta, and have not the great difficulty of the Ghauts to encounter, the circumstance of their being ready to enter into a contract for a supply from the Nerbudda Company would indicate that the terms demanded are not excessive, and that it was a mistake on the part of the Great Indian Peninsular to allow their contract to fall through.

GOLD IN MEXICO,—Very rich and extensive gold fields have been

GOLD IN MEXICO.—Very rich and extensive gold fields have been recently discovered in Chihuahua, one of the largest and most important of the Mexican States, lying immediately south of the Texis frontier, and between Sonora and Cohahulia. Armed parties of Americans, from Texas and other parts of the United States, have recently passed over the frontier and entered upon this mining region, and preparations are being made for a still greater emigration of the same character.

SILVER IN BOHEMIA.—A rich vein of silver of the highest promise has just been discovered at the Pizifram Mine, in Bohemia, at a depth of 400 fms., or 130 fms. below the level of the sea.

or 130 fms. below the level of the sea.

COPPER IN NEWFOUNDLAND,—Among other geological facts worth notice is the demonstration that gold exists in the gravel of the river-valleys of Central New Brunswick, as reported by Mr. Shea; and the surprising yield from a copper mine in Newfoundland. When, last year, a few specimens of copper ore from that locality were exhibited at the conversazione of the President of the Royal Society, at Burlington House, no one anticipated the discovery that has since taken place. At a depth of 70 ft., while sinking the shaft, the miners came upon a lode of rich ore, 4 ft. thick; a level was then run at right angles to the direction of the lode, and at a distance of 80 ft. another and richer lode was struck; 10 ft. further there was another, 29 ft. thick; and 10 ft. still further, another of 4 ft. This is a most extraordinary instance of the occurrence of copper. The yield will be enormous, for the distances to which the several lodes extend are unknown, and many years may be spent before they are worked out. Specimens of the ore are to be seen in the Great Exhibition at Paris, along with specimens of lead ore also from Newfoundland, described as rich in silver.

ROYAL COAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Commissioners appointed

THE RATING OF MINES, WOODLANDS, AND PLANTATIONS.—This Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was re-issued on Saturday. It recites the legal decisions that mines, other than coal mines, are not liable to be rated to local rates; and that woods and plantations are not liable to be rated to local rates; and that woods and plantations are not liable to be rated, while saleable underwoods are; declares the expediency of abolishing such distinctions, and enacts that after Oct. Imines and minerals of every description, and all woods and plantations, in England and Wales, shall be liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, to the highway and county rates, and to other local rates. The provisions made for existing leases are that the occapier may deduct from the rent a moiety of the rate, and that the lord or owner of a mine aiready assessed shall not have his assessment disturbed by this measure during the continuance of an existing lease. In addition to usual deductions and allowances, there is to be such further deductions and allowances as will, so far as can be calculated on the exhaustion of the mineral, represent by accumulation its original fee simple value, and the value of the capital expended thereon. Occupiers in Cornwall, Devon, and Derbyshire are exempted from the provision of the bill, as being respectively within the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts of Devon and Cornwall, the High Peak Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, and the Derbyshire Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, and the Derbyshire mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, and the Derbyshire are assessable value, and the mines and minerals made liable to be rated by the bill are to be assessed under the provisions of the Local Government Act, or of any Local Improvement Act, in the anne proportion only as land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only is liable to be assessed under the provisions of the same act. [The Bill, as amended, will be recommitted on Wednesday, June 19.]

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—The Commons' Sel THE RATING OF MINES, WOODLANDS, AND PLANTATIONS.

same proportion only as land used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only is liable to be assessed under the provisions of the same Act. [The Bill, as amended, will be recommitted on Wednesday, June 19.]

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES.—The Commons' Select Committee (Mr. Watkin's) on the operation of the Limited Liability Acts have made their report: 17 witnesses where examined. The report recommends that limited liability companies be allowed to have a class of shareholders responsible to the extent of the whole of their means, and the rest only to the extent of their shares; and also to have a portion of their shares paid up in full certificates to bearer, so that these shares may be transferable by delivery. It is further recommended that the seller of shares shall have a right to registration of them in the name of a buyer who signs an acceptance of them; that the law of the mode of contracting so as to bind companies by their agents be amended, by introducing Clause 41 of the Joint-Stock Compania. Act of 1865; and that all companies shall hold a general meeting of shareholders within four months from the registration of the company. Another recommendation is that companies be allowed to reduce their capital or the amount of their shares with the consent of all their creditors and giving public notice; in case of the absense or legal incapacity of creditors, the Bank of England, under conditions to approved by the Board of Trade. It is proposed that a shareholder's petition to wind-up a company be signed by one or more original allottees or persons who have been shareholders for six months; and that the Court shall have power to refer the simpler cases of liquidation to a County Court. The Committee recommend that these alterations in the law be made in share some power to refer the simpler cases of liquidation to a County Court. The Committee recommend that these alterations in the law be made in share some power to refer the simpler cases of liquidation to a County Court. The Committee recommend that these names and addresses of the shareholders whose shares are not fully paid up; and also that the companies should send to any member applying for it a shorthand writer's report of the proceedings of every general meeting; but these motions were negatived. The resolution allowing two classes of shareholders, with limited and unlimited liability, was adopted in it en of resolution proposed by Mr. Watkin, to the effect that it should be made clear that companies may adopt the principle of commandite partnership—i.e., carry on busness under the ohlef control of a manager responsible to the extent of the whole of his means, while the rest of the members of the company are responsible only to the extent of their shares.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The President, Vice-President, several members of the Council, the honorary secretary and treasurer, and a number of the members of the Society of Engineers, left London for Paris by special train on Saturday, to visit the Exhibition. Meetings of the members and associated were held during the week.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the offices, Corporation-street, Manchester, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Fairbairn, President, in the chair), when Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—I have nine explosions to report, which resulted in the death of seventeen persons, as well as in injury to fifteen others. Five of these explosions arose from the simplest causes, that might have been prevented with ordinary care. In one case the engine-driver was killed by the explosion of a portable steam-engine, caused, as far as could be gathered from the evidence, through the over-screwing of the safety-valve by the deceased himself. He was but a lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, and, doubtless, unaware that the safety of the boiler, as well as his own life, hung upon a single turn of a thumb-screw. The makers should never have turned so deadly an instrument out upon the world, to kill innocent and well-meaning attendants. The boiler THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EX

should have been fitted with a suitable gauge, to have shown the present of the steam, and the safety-valve, if loaded with a spring-balance as have been fitted with a stop ferrule or collar, to have prevented its bacrewed, while an efficient duplicate safety-valve should have been added went any excessive pressure, even though the other had been derang other case the furnace-tube was not strong enough for the pressure it tain. The furnace-tube was not strong enough for the pressure it tain. The furnace-tube was not strengthened, as it should have flanged seams, encircling hoops, water-pockets, or other approved had these been suitably applied, the collapse would have been prevent out these appliances no boiler should now be constructed to work at pressure as 60 lbs. on the square inch. This boiler, which was only old, was a perfect disprace to the man that made it; and it is to the of the furnace-tube, through malconstruction, that this explosion is

## ON MECHANICAL PUDDLING.

ON MECHANICAL PUDDLING.\*

The author commenced by stating that during the last few year various attempts had been made to apply machinery to the purper of puddling iron, by adapting it to the ordinary puddles purper where it is made to do the heaviest portion of the work, but leaving the workman to exercise his skill in guiding his tools, and in works and finishing the heat much as in the old way. Special machine year somewhat simplified, and render is a Ragland, although the machines were somewhat simplified, and render is a favour, and very few are now at work. These machines not met with me favour, and very few are now at work. These machines not met with me favour, and very few are now at work. These machines were attention and encouragement which, in the writer's opinion, not received attention and encouragement which, in the writer's opinion, not received in gylinder, and Mr. Took's modifications of the same idea, stim as a sunterprise of the part was to detail the amount of success achieved, and success the purpose of the paper was to detail the amount of success achieved, and success and the purpose of the paper was to detail the amount of success achieved, and we have not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis a not not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis a not not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis interpretation of the paper was to detail the amount of success achieved, and we have not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis a not not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis a not not yet been overcome. Having arrived at the own with, some of wis a not not yet been overcome. The purpose of the paper was to detail the amount of success achieved, and with the work of the own of the own

It was observed that with the natural draught through the vessels, their produced on the charge by the oxygen of the air was not so marked and effect of the action of the air was not so marked and effect of the action of the air was readily accounted for by the of the vessels, the iron not being so directly exposed to the action of the air get through the furnaces. To remedy this defect, biast was introduced fire-grate end, and made to impinge upon the surface of the charge. The amarked effect in improving the quality of the iron; it removed a greate tion of the impuritles, and, as a consequence, produced a cinder richer is and more closely approximating to that of the ordinary puddling-furnace. Although the quality of from produced was not altogether satisfactory this is the great difficulty still to be solved—the quality was wonderful form: there was no bad puddling, in the ordinary sense, the iron being er and uniformly worked.

Mr. Menelaus concluded by stating that there appears to be no commustion at the present time of so much importance to the world at large a consequence.

Mr. Menelaus concluded by stating that there appears to be no commer question at the present time of so much importance to the world at large as to of cheapening the mode of purifying crude iron. At present this is effected such a combination of high skill and severe manual labour as can only be chased at great cost; and this cost will, doubtless, go on increasing, unless set thing is done to lighten materially the labour of the puddler, and so reads occupation more endurable. In England it may be said that the extension the iron manufacture is limited by the supply of labour in this particular braic and there are serious doubts whether, under any circumstances, the supply keep pace with the demand.

\* Abstract of paper by Mr. WILLIAM MENELAUS, of Dowlais Ironworks, Mr. by Tydyll. - The Engineer.

BAYLISS ON PUDDLING.—The suggestions with regard to an in-proved plan of furnace and system of puddling, made in the admirable little treatise "On Puddling," to which reference has several time been made in the Journal, have been adopted in several places in South Wales, and the result has been that the economy realised has exceeded that stated by the writer. In the hands of forge manages and puddlers who are not so conceited as to suppose that they are such perfect masters of their trade as to be incapable of learning any-thing from others, the work has proved a most valuable guide. The BAYLISS ON PUDDLING .- The suggestions with regard to an imsuch perfect masters of their trade as to be incapable of learning such thing from others, the work has proved a most valuable guide. The book, which can be obtained, by forwarding 26 postage stamp, from the Mining Journal office, contains an excellent account, in the most concise form, of the whole theory and practice of iron puddling, and there can be no doubt that there are a large number of persons who can derive much advantage from the instruction given.

IMPROVED POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS .- Country readers of London newspapers will be glad to learn that the Post Office authorities have in contemplation an important modification in the arrangements for dispatching newspapers by the morning mails. Enquiries are now being made with a view to ascertain whether the change would be likely to work well, or whether it would so limit the time as to reader. it generally inconvenient. It is proposed to send the newspapers by the letter mails, at 6 A.M., instead of a separate dispatch at 8 A.M., ast. present; and as they would thus have the advantage of a quick transit instead of a slow one, the difference in the time of receipt at disastinate of a slow one, the difference in the time of receipt at disasting laces would frequently amount to several hours, so that the advantage would be enormous. The Post Office at present require the papers for Ireland to be separated from those for other parts of the kingdom, to facilitate the dispatch; and by extending this order, by the division of the kingdom into (say) ten postal districts, with one for vision of the kingdom into (say) ten postal districts, France and one for Ireland, the time from the publication of the newspaper in London and its delivery to its distant readers would be reduced to the minimum.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CRUSHING .- An improved machine, which is equally applicable to the crushing of minerals and of every olde kind of non-fibrous material, has been successfully and extensive introduced by its inventor, Mr. THOMAS CARR, of Montpelier, Brisin introduced by its inventor. Mr. Thomas Carre, of Montpelier, Bristo, and it appears that, whether applied to the crushing of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel, for the pulverisation of manure, or in the manufacture of sugar, the results have been equally satisfactory. The manufacture of agar, the results have been equally satisfactory. The manufacture of a series of beaters, formed of bars with open spaces between them, arranged cylindrically on disc plates around and parallel with a caird at the montpel of the whole. These cylindrically arranged beaters (forming what the larguisticals cages, from the slight resemblance they have to equirrel cages) are of different diameters, so that when placed, as they are, concentrically, one with the other, sufficient spaces may intervene between them to isolate each and give them the requisite clearance, and thus prevent any scrubbing or grinding satistic on the material, which might ensue between them if they were rotating is to one the material, which might ensue between them if they were rotating is to close proximity. These sets of beaters, of which he usually employs for, avertated, by means of an open and a crossed strap, with extreme rapidity, in extrary directions to one another—the first and third going to the right, the second and fourth to the left. The material is thrown in at the centre, and after the lamps, if very large, are broken by a stationary knife (fixed so that its blade lumps, if very large, are broken by a stationary knife (fixed so that its blade lumps, if very large, are broken by a stationary knife (the description of the innermost cage), they are thrown onto stringal force from the first cage at a tangent to its circle, and at a speed at a tangent to that at which the beaters of the said cage are rotating, when, sitting to that at which the beaters of the next cage moving in an opposite direction, their circle is reversed, and they are such thrown outwards to meet the beaters retion is reversed, and they are such thrown outwards to meet the beaters the third property of the said of the sa

IADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—A decided improvement has taken the state of the minimum.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—A decided improvement has taken the state of the various markets for public securities, but that for mines has as yet size in the various markets for public securities, but that for mines has as yet size in the various markets for public securities, but that for mines has a syet size in the various markets for public securities, but that for mines has a syet size in the various markets for public securities. The last two or sily participated in the upward movement to a slight extent. The last two or sily participated in the upward movement to a slight extent. The last two or sily participated in the security of the silicipation of the lote of the prosent favour-in price, and my readers will do well to avail themselves of the present favour-in price, and my readers will do well to avail themselves of the present favour-in price, and my readers will do well to avail themselves of the present favour-in price, and my readers will do well to avail themselves of the present favour-in price, and the provided of the properties of the side of the side

the ludgement and integrity of the consequences are agent to inspect the mine. His reports have hitherto been fully consist an agent to inspect the mine. His reports have hitherto been fully consist and the sales of ore.

WHEAL BASSET is likely to prove highly profitable again; a dividend of 20s. per where he was paid on Tuesday last; this is the resumption of dividends after a special on of them for some time, in order to put up new machinery. WHEAL agents on the that should not be lost sight of, as there is every probability of a becoming a prize in the lilogran district.

The various gold mining companies' shares have been largely dealt in. Chonates have improved very much in price, and as the time approaches when large estitances of gold may be expected, the public will be looking after those shares, have not lost confidence in the ultimate success of the Chontaies Company, but fully believe that regular and large remittances of gold will be made from the bless in a very short time. Bossa Grande, as a low price share, offers a very start inducement to speculators; they are now about par, and will go higher, and the property of the contraction of the property o

laye believe that regular and large remittances of gold will be made from the sines in a very short time. Rosas Grannba, as a low price share, offers a very at inducement to speculators; they are now about par, and will go higher. From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The great activity shown in the Mining sharet this week is indicative of a highly satisfactory state of matters in the state. The extraordinary advances in mining shares occasionally very clearly state. The extraordinary advances in mining shares occasionally very clearly matter the wisdom of buying shares when low, as a rule. One of the first limitare the wisdom of buying shares when low, as a rule. One of the first limitare the wisdom of buying shares when low, as a rule. One of the first limitare the wisdom of one thought possible in the short time it occurred. Just a to be shared as the state of the shares are now at about 32, they after went to 94. Reference to my remarks on this mine some few months since may even now be sofiably made. The shares are now at about 44, per share, and as a specification worth notice. Load mines are not liable to the extraordinary fluctuations of in and copper mines, thus it have a decided preference for the former diss. Last week I drew attention to the Chiverton district. My readers should again refer to that article. WEST CHIVERTONs have again advanced during he week, and the mine is in a highly satisfactory position. WESTCHIVERTONS, of the smaller character, and a better selection for investment can hardly be made. From Measts, Ward and JACKMAN:—We are glad to find there is growing desire to promote the mining inductry of Great Britain. We hear strains projects for opening up different mineral localities, and to give vitainty to either whose operations have been languidly pursued. There could not be a more favourable opportunity for embarking in enterprises of this nature what he present, for although there is not that interest on the part of the general public in respect of new undertakings as there used to be, yet it i

illar to what they had some rew manners and to, more and at Steven's per fathom.

AL BULLER they are opening up a quantity of good ground at Steven's from the present appearance the returns will increase. The lode in Kistler's shaft, is 26 ft. wide, and they are sinking through part of ally, which is worth 30. per fathom. There is still the lode standing south of the present working, and from what has been seen the lode as productive as anticipated; there is a large quantity of good tintaken away from this part of the mine. The shares have been entat advanced prices, and should not be lost sight of.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SHARES.—The last number of Mr. Lelean's re, and Finance Register," just published, completes the comparaes that have been pursued through two or three numbers of the value and other shares during the past twelve months, in respect both to dividends received and the market price. The conclusion is indist, if due judgment and caution be exercised, mining shares are vastly able than shares of any other description.

HNSON'S CATALOGUE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The s intended this voluminous catalogue, published by Johnson and Son, of Castlerest and Hatton-garden, has appeared, and is really well worth attention. It
really exceeds the first edition in bulk, and contains a great amount of useful
formation not included in the first issue. The coloured plan at the beginning
fite work is really extremely beautiful—a specimen of art and precision, so
ateful to the eye that it ought not to fall to attract attention. As each exhifite work is really extremely beautiful—a specimen of art and precision, so
ateful to the eye that it ought not to fall to attract attention. As each exhifor of the British section has had a proof of his class entry, in order that he
light supply omissions and in the new edition correct inaccuracies, this portion
ay be thoroughly relied upon. The Emperor of the French has accepted a
gy of the work, and some copies are being prepared for the acceptance of the
sen. A rather amusing paragraph occurs in the introduction, from which we
ther that—not for the "first time in our island story"—the energy and efforts
British enterprise, though aided materially by foreign administration, have
the with cordin assistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government authorities. The
ference to what sassistance from our own Government this view. It is curious to
suprised in this vork. France has the most numerous exposants; and next,
auge to say, appears, Turkey; then Italy ranks, and only fourthly Great Britin. Sim at the same at the same at the proof of the fermion of the proof of the fermion of the proof of

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Very considerable improvement has taken place in the lode in the bottom of Ivey's shaft; it is now over 2 tt. wide, and of a very rich character. The winze sinking below the 194, and a great improvement in the 204, or bottom level, open out good good prospects for the future of the mine.

ment has taken place it the loce it the button of trey's state at the wide, and of a very rich character. The winze sinking below the 194, and a great improvement in the 204, or bottom level, open out good good prospects for the future of the mine.

PRINCE OF WALES.—A few days since I had the pleasure, in company with the manager (Capt. Gifford), of surveying this large sett, which has been said to be small in its limits by some parties, but which I must contradict. Others have stated there is only one lode, this I also deny. I saw what is termed the Quarry lode, showing a fine back laid open, with good rocks of gossan, capel, and rich spots of ore, which were shown me by an agent from a neighbouring mine, who expressed himself very confidently that this lode would be found most productive in depth. The position of the mine is certainly very good—on the junction of Killas and granite. The appearances on the floors prove that the last sampling, of 130 tons, was accomplished in good time and with ease, as a large pile of ore remained. There will be no difficulty in making their future samplings larger, which is the best test of the value of the mine, and most satisfactory to the fortunate shareholders. But, at the same time, it must be very confounding to those gentlemen who have been circulating these untruthrul reports, and who, I am glad to find, are now making themselves more scarce than they were formerly. The result of the ore sales, the appearances both underground and at surface, tell too strongly against those writers who, to serve their own purposes, are not very scrupilous in their reports. The result is there is less telegraphing by these inspectors; and while the mine is managed by such men as Capt. Gifford, and the old mining veteran in London, Mr. Jehu Hitchins, 'bulls' or 'bears' need not cause alarm.

CRELAKE is again improved, and, if surface indications are anything, there is plenty of evidence in the fine piles of ore on the floors that Creiake will well repay the adventurers, be a great boon

NEW EAST RUSSELL is still looking well, and they will shortly have another lot of good copper ore ready for sale, but the shareholders should cal the attention of their agents to the necessity for erecting a water-wheel of sufficient power to pump, haul, and crush; this advantage, with a little more ore, would soon enable the mine to pay its way.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—It must be very gratifying to the shareholders to find this young mine opening out in such an extraordinary manner. During the last quarter about 4304, worth of tin has been sold from the back of the adit level only, on a caunter lode. The manager has promised to send off immediately about 4 tons more, the produce of the May month. The engine has been working three weeks. They are now sinking on the course of the main lode, and down about 3 fins, below add I level, where the lode is fully 5 ft. wide, and turning out most splendid stones of tin. The mine is divided into 1009 shares, nearly the whole being held by local shareholders, and is comparatively anknown in the London market.

EAST WHEAL ROSE CONSOLS.—Those interested in this promising young mine must be gratified to learn that during the past few days the lode has much improved; it has been cut through for 5 ft., no footwall yet seen, and possesses every condition that is looked for in this locality to lead to one of those permanently productive and remunerative lodes for which the neighbourhood is celebrated.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—I was informed to-day that Capt. Joseph

permanenty productive and reminerative lodes for which the neighbourhood is celebrated.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—I was informed to-day that Capt. Joseph Vivian, of Breage, and Capt. Tregoning, of Angarrack (Messrs. Bolitho's agent), had inspected this mine, and more than corroborated what has hitherto been stated to the fortunate shareholders by the mine officials. Each expressed himself somewhat surprised that a former inspector had not valued the lode in the 26 east, which they now estimate at over 1 ton of tin per fathom. The sun is risen, casting its beaming rays on the persevering adventurers, and my firm belief is that no further calls will be necessary for the prosecution of this now valuable property. Such a pile of rich tin ore as I, with several others, witnessed in the slide near Batty's shaft, drawn up from the 26 east end, I have not seen for a very long period.

FOREIGN MINES,

St. John del Rey.—Morro Velho, April 29: Produce for second division of April, eleven days, 16,044 oits. Yield, 7:506 oits, per ton.

Don Peddo North del Rey Gold.—Capt. T. Treloar reports—On the 26th uit. I forwarded to Messrs. John Moore and Co. 24,201 oits. of gold (~2792 ozs. troy). This exceeds the last month's remittance by 2695 oits. The gold cleaned up for the remittance amounted to 21,449 oits., so both the produce and profit for April will exceed the produce and profit of the previous month. I have had the pleasure of extracting a nugget which measured 18 in. long by 3 in. wide, and which yielded about 4 ibs., or 512 oits., of clean gold. Maquine is showing that the precious metal has not been deposited there with any sparing hand, and that it is a place of astonishing promise.

Anglo-Brazilian Gold.—Captain T. Treloar reports—The gold cleaned #p to the 20th amounted to 1690 oits. (=193 ozs. troy), and on the 26th a remittance of 3240 oits. (=374 ozs. troy) was dispatched to Rio.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, May 30: Bliebach: The north lode in the adit end, driving west, is worth 16 centerers of lead ore per lachter. A stope in the back of this drivage will also yield 16 centers per lachter. In the 10 lachter drivage, on this lode, no lode has been taken up this last fortinght. There has been about 2 lachters uncovered, which we intend to take up at once, when I will let you know its value. In a rise west of cross-cut, on the middle lode, the lode is worth 12 centerers of lead ore per lachter. The 10 lachter drivage east, on the south lode, which has been unproductive for several lachters, is again showing signs of improvement, there being in the present forebreast good spots of lead ore and blende. The rise from the back of the 10 lachter level, contained the additional provement, there being in the present forebreast good spots of lead ore per lachter. The lode in the system of the lode in the additional provement of the lode in the course of the lode in the lode in the additional pro

bach and Christiana, 20 tons of lead ore and 10 tons of blende; Fahrenberg, 1½ ton of lead ore.

ALAMILLOS.—May 25: In the 4th level, west of San Rafael shaft, the lode is very small, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 3d level, east of Domingo's winze, has falled in the past month. The lode in the 3d level, east of San Enrique shaft, is large and strong, chiefly consisting of carbonate of lime and sulphate of barytes. In the 3d level, west of the same shaft, the lode has met with a strong cross-course, and is, consequently, disarranged. The 4th level, east of Taylor's, will be measured, and re-set in a day or two; the lode is unproductive. The lode in the 4th level, west of the same shaft, is open and vughy, and is of a promising appearance, worth 2 tons per fm. In the 4th level, east of San Adriano shaft, the lode is of an open and promising appearance, and somewhat easier for driving. The 4th level west is opening moderately productive ground, worth 1½ ton per fm. The 3d level is getting more settled than it was, being a little further removed from the slide. The lode in the 2d level, east of Crosby's shaft, has been cut off by a cross-joint. The 2d level west has failed lately, but we expect it will improve again shortly. The fixing of the 11-in.plunger at Taylor's shaft, and dropping the drawing-lift, have occupied more time than we calculated on. Crosby's shaft is very hard for sinking. La Magdalena shaft is deep enough for the 4th level, and the men will at once cross-cut the lode. San Yago shaft is going down in a very promising lode, worth 1 ton per fm., but the water is increasing, and rendering sinking very difficult.—General Remarks: The tribute department has yielded a fair average quantity of milneral in the past month, and has not undergone any unusual aiteration. The surface operations are going on regularly, and the engines are in good order. We estimate the raisings for June (five weeks) at 250 tons.

Linares.—May 25: South Lode: The lead-producing part of the lode, in the 110, w

the new engineer, and we expect some improvement will be effected. The raisings for June are estimated at 275 tons.

FORTUNA,—May 25: Canada Incosa: The 100, west of O'Shea's shaft, is still hard. The lode in the 90, west of Henty's shaft, is irregular, and has a very kindly appearance, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 80 west is holed to Bailen's winze; the lode is split into several small branches, with a little lead. There is no change to notice in the 70, west of Kennedy's shaft. In the 70, east of Carro's shaft, the lode is very kindly, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth for the latter 1½ ton per fm. Good progress is being made in the 55, east of same shaft; the lode is compact and solid. In the 45 east the ground is hard, and the lode small. There is a good branch of lead in Judd's shaft, which we suppose to be split off from the main lode. San Tomas shaft has gone through the lode, consequently no lode has been taken down since our last. The lode and ground in Morale's wings is disordered by small splits of the cross-course, which is but a few yaras west.—South Lode: The lode in the 50 west is somewhat easier for driving, and from the look of the lode we expect an improvement. The lode in the 30 west is split into two parts, containing a little

lead, but not enough to value. We hope to get Rosa's winze down to the 40 in another month, which will give us good ventilation, and open out a good piece of the property of the control of the control

ACCIDENT IN BLASTING.—At Carn Brea Mine, J. Kinsman, about 25 years of age, was employed on Monday with a comrade, Samuel Moyle, in making preparations for blasting a hole in the 112 level. Kinsman was driving into the hole, by means of a mailet and an iron rammer, a "patent bag"—a species of cartridge (designed for wet holes) about ten inches long and one inch in diameter, with safety-fuse inserted. The bag being in the hole to a depth of about 3 inches an explosion of the contents of the bag took place, by which Kinsman had his left arm broken, his right arm injured, and his face, head, and right side much burnt. He was taken to the Cornwall Infirmary at Truro, where his arm was set, and he is doing well, His comrade was not much injured. We hear that in only two mines in the Redruth district—West Basset and North Downs—are copper tipped rammers used.—Weston Morning News.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY,—The traffic receipts fo. to week ending June 2 was 19,0342. 13s. 3d.

the week ending June 2 was 13,0341. 13s. 3d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—WINDY WEATHER.—During the spring, and sometimes far into the summer, the keen easterly winds sorely test the weak chest, the rheumatic, and neuralgic. To subdue the first indications of these maiadies, Holloway's well-known remedies should be applied at once, each day's neglect makes the treatment more difficult, and the issue more dangerous. These pills throw off all impurities, clear the lungs, regulate the circulation, and overcome inflammatory tendencies, and the ointment well rubbed in mear the affected parts checks all erroneous action, drains all surplus blood, which is creating mischief to the surface, and then gets rid of it by increasing the capillary circulation of the skin, and augmenting its exhalements.

# THE LAFFAK AND GARSWOOD COLLIERIES COMPANY

THE LAFFAK AND GARSWOOD COLLIERIES COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £75,000, in 7500 shares of £10 each,
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £2 10s. on allotment; a further call
of £2 10s. in three months; and the remainder as required to
complete the new works.

FRANCIS SHAND, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
CHARLES HAZLEHURST, Esq., Soap Manufacturer, Runcorn.
EDWARD THORNHILL SIMPSON, Esq., Soap Manufacturer, Wakefield.
JOHN JOHNSON, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool and Runcorn.
THOMAS FIELDEN CAMPBELL, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

BANKERS—ROYAI BANK Of Liverpool.

BANKERS—Royal Bank of Liverpool.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lowndes, Thornely, and Archer, Liverpool.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son.

BROKERS—Messrs. T. Tinley and Son.

OFFICES,—WALMER BUILDINGS, 6, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

OFFICES,—WALMER BUILDINGS, 6, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to purchase the two coal leases held by Messrs. John and Thomas Johnson, and the plant and working stock, cottages, land, flats, wagons, &c., of the Laffak and Garswood Collierles, St. Helen's.

The above collierles have hitherto been worked mainly for the supply of Messrs. Johnson's Runcern Soap, Alkali, and Salt Works, but these works having been converted into a joint-stock company, and their consumption (about 1500 tons per week) with the general demand having much increased, it seems expedient to convert the collieries also into a joint-stock company, more promptly and more efficiently to develope their resources.

About 2500 tons per week are raised from the present workings, and the estimated quantity remaining under this lease is 670,000 tons; the estimated quantity under the second lease, which has 14 years to run, is 1,500,000 tons; and further extensions are expected to be arranged for on moderate terms.

A new shaft is being rapidly sunk (expected to be completed in 12 months) to raise the coals from the second lease, and this will also effect a saving of about £5000 per annum in the cost of raising from the old lease; the coals at present having to be carried through a considerable tunnel, which this will obviate.

The Lancashire Union Railway, now in course of construction, runs within 100 yards of the new shaft, and will enable the coals to be shipped at a much cheaper rate than hitherto, and there is a beneficial interest in the rate of tonge on coals from these leases to Garston Dock at the rate of ½d, per ton per mile.

The completion of the new shaft will enable a much larger quantity to be raised, probably 4000 to 5000 tons per week; and, from the profit on the present workings, the saving of expenses as above, and the cheaper rate of the highest from the new leases are estimated to be raised, the directors fully expect an income of, at least, £15,000 per annum, after allowing for a considerabl

connection.

A copy of the agreement with Messrs. Johnson and of the Articles of Association may be inspected at the office of the solicitors of the company.

Applications for shares will be received at the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and offices of the company.

THE LAFFAK AND GARSWOGD COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the directors of the Laffak and Garswood Collieries Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid & to your bankers, I request that you will allot me shares in the Laffak and Garswood Collieries Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and of the Articles of Association.

THE DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICES

No. 74, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK; and No. 46, PETER STREET, QUEBEC, CANADA.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

This company has PURCHASED all the MINERAL RIGHFS on the Seigniory of RIGAUD-VAUDREUII, in the Province of QUEBEC, and about June 1 will COMMENCE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS, by making mineralogical surveys, by shafting and tunnelling the quartz ledges, and by testing the quality of the rock in their stamp-mill just completed. The area of the Seigniory is 108 square miles, and the quartz relns are of unusual width and extent, furnishing a basis for the profitable employment of large amounts of capital in separate organizations; and as fast as the company's surveys and tests shall show the best locations for new mills, they will furnish maps, and propose liberal terms to parties desiring to develope mines on their own account. Contracts are new being made for the working of Placer Mines, which have already been abundantly proven to be of great richness.

Full information can be obtained at either office of the company, or of the local agent. Mr. TRUMAN COMAN, on the property.

Quebec, May 6, 1867,

J. M. WINCHELL, General Manager.

# Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

BESTISSE MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Jas. Phillips, June 5: The stope in the back of the 115 m. level is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The three stopes in the back of the 63 produce 4, 3, and 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 47 telds 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Not be used of the 115 delds 2 tons of ore per fathom.—North Lode: We are driving by the side of the ode in the 62 m. level east. Preparations are made for the sinking of a winze a this level, which will be commenced immediately. We are driving by the ide of the lode east and west in the 75 fm. level. We are taking down the lode tanding in the side of the western level; it is about 2 feet wide, good saving fork. We are hauling the work from the 90 fm. level, and hope to resume riving next week.

work. We are nature the work from the shaft has turned a driving next week.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, June 5: The swallow in the shaft has turned a little, and is now in the centre of the shaft; it has opened very much, now about I foot wide; this will favour the sinking very much. Jones's pitch is looking very kindly; the men are now working on the St. Vincent vein, in the back of the 77 yard level. Edwards's pitch is producing 5cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The ore for sale will be about 3½ tons. I anticipate that the next sale will be

The ore for sale will be about 3½ tons. I anticlipate that the next sale will be much larker.

BLACK CRAIG.—J. Smitham, June 6: We have commenced to sink Harriet's shaft below the 54 for bearers and cistern; after this work is done I will put a pare of men to stope the back of said level, which will pay well for lead and biende ores, and will resume driving the said level. The lode in the 54, east of No. 1 cross-cut, is producing 7 cwts, of lead per fathom. The 54, west of No. 2 cross-cut, on the branches, is producing 25 cwts, of lead per fathom. We have driven the 54, on the black stone, about 5 fms. 3 ft. west of No. 2 cross-cut, and have commenced cross-cutting north this morning. The stopes are producing about 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have about 10 tons of blende dressed.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, June 6: Main Lode: The lode in the back of the 12 fm. level is about 5 ft. wide, carrying tin throughout, all saving stamps work.—South Lode: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level; west of cross-cut, is about 2½ ft. wide, and spotted with copper, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is about the same size, and producing both tin and copper—saving work for the former.

BRONELGAUD INVIERD —T. Kenny, June 4: Settings for June: The stone of the stope in the pack of this level is about the same size, and producing both tin and copper—saving work for the former.

coper, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is about the same size, and producing both tin and copper—saving work for the former.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, June 4: Settings for June: The stope under the 52 to 10 men, at 60s. per fm.; the lode is worth 3½ tons of ore per cubic fathom. The stope west of the winze, in back of the 52, to four men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode is worth 12 cwts. of ore per cubic fathom. The stope ast of ditto to four men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode is worth 12 cwts. of ore per cubic fathom. The drawing, landing, and tramming the stuff, to be delivered to the dressing-floors, to six men, for four months, at 11½d, per team. The ground in the new shaft is a little improved, and better progress is being madein sinking. Surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

BRYN GWIOG.—S. Harper, June 6: The lode in the 102, east of engine-shaft, is still 3 feet wide, composed of a very nice spar, blende, and lead ore, all saving work, and looking very promising. The lode in the bottom of this level has improved in value since my last report, now worth 5 tons per fathom, and looking romising for further improvement, but we have at this point met with an increase of water. The lode in the same level (the 102), going west from the winze, still continues its former course up to the present boint, although the last taking down of the lode again in a day or two, and as we have met with a very large range by the side of the lode I have a strong opinion that the lode will be very good; the results of this I will advise you in due course. The lode in the 90, driving west from No. 1 winze, has improved, now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very promising for a further improvement. The lode in the 90, driving west from No. 1 winze, has improved, now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very promising for a further improvement. The lode in the 90, driving west from No. 1 winze, has improved, now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and looking very promising for a further

yield their usual quantities of lead. I estimate our raising of .ead for the month of May to be 40 to 45 tons.

CAPS OORNWALL.—Richard Pryor, William White, June 5: We set the following bargains on Saturday last:—The 100 to drive east of engine-shaft by two men, at 31, per fm.; the lode is large, and producing stones of tin. The rise in back of the 90 east, by two men and one boy, at 41, per fm.; the lode is worth 81, per fm. The stopes east and west of rise, by four men, at 21. 5s. per fm.; the lode is worth 51, per fm. The 70 to drive west of shaft, by two men and two boys, at 31, per fm.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; these men will be engaged for some little time in proving the lode over the slide. We have already broken from this place about 1 ton of good yellow copper ore.

per ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, June 4: The 90 west is much the same as last week, the upper part of the end unproductive, and towards the bottom the lode is worth 51, per fathom. No alteration in the 80 west. The rise above the 54 is not quite so wet, the ground being much the same. The new shaft pro-

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, June 4: The 90 west is much the same as last week, the upper part of the end unproductive, and towards the bottom the lode is worth 51, per fathom. No alteration in the 80 west. The rise above the 54 is not quite so wet, the ground being much the same. The new shaft progresses favourably.

CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD.—E. Pearse, June 6: Gian Rheldol Mine—Setting Report: The 40 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, to drive by six men, to cut through the lode at 71, per fm.; lode producing stones of lead ore and blende. The 40 cross-cut, south of shaft, by six men, at 54. 10s, per fm.; ground favourable for progress. The 30 west of shaft, by four men, at 54, per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The 30 east of shaft, by two men, at 54, per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The 30 east of shaft, by two men, at 54, per fm.; lode worth 1/6 of lead ore per fm. The rise in back of the 20 fm. level, on the south lode, by four men, at 54, per fm.; lode worth 1/6 of lead ore per fm. The rise in back of the 20 fm. level, on the south lode, by four men, at 54, per fm.; lode worth 4 tons of blende per fm. We have four men employed in cutting ground at the 30 fm. level, preparing for laying down tram-road to the west end. All the filling and landing, for one month, by two men, at 16s, per 100 skips. We have sampled to-day 40 tons of blende. CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, J. Borlase, June 5: Cookney's ongine-shaft is sunk 4 ft. below the 104, na lode worth for the length of the shaft 14 ft.) 354, per fm. The 110 is driving east of Cookney's shaft; the lode is large, and worth 154. per fm. The 110 is driving east of Cookney's shaft; the lode is worth 204, per fm. The winze stiking below the 80 cookney's shaft; the lode is worth 204, per fm. The vince, producing stones of lead. In the 78, east of Murray's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. In the 78, east of Murray's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. In the 78, east of Murray's sha

possible speed, to communicate with that level, which will then enable us to take away a quantity of tinstuff at a trifling expense, and also prove the value of the lode in that part of the mine.

CWM ERFIN.—Inne 4: The lode in the stope in bottom of the 10 is 3 ft. wide, worth 14 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise over the back of the 10 is 4 ft. wide, poor. We have two stopes working over the back of the 10 is 6 ft. wide, composed of which we have the composed of which of the conditions of the boundary, is 2 ft. wide, composed of killas, decomposed quartz, and cubes of blende—a very kindly lode. The cross-cut which is being driven north in the still level, about 150 fms. east of the forawing-shaft, has intersected a branch of the main lode, that will turn out 11/2 km of lead ore per fathom. The extent of this saxward cannot be much, as it will shortly reach the eross-course; but how that it will yield on an average 1%, ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the sax will kill yield on an average 1%, ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in from the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the western level is worth to one of ore per fathom. We have is men employed in the various stopes over the back of this level, in which the lode will yield on an average 3 to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level, in which the lode will yield on an average 3 to 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level is turning out well, and will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We have is men employed in the various stopes over the back of this level is turning out well, and will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We sample 69 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's level, east of the boundary, is small and unsproductive. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level is turning out well, and will yield 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We sample 69 tons of ore on Tuesday last, sad shall be prepared to sample 70 tons again on the 25th lnst. DE

west of the sentime-shaft, 150 note consider we have the man part of the body, and the haw will be put to direct score of the first by proceed and the haw the put to direct score of the first by proceed and the hard the put to the

is search?, and has produced this important change, as will be seen by the price for sinking the shaft. The ground is very favourable. Should this improvement of the search of the sear

elvan is of good description. I am of opinion if the elvan for lode, good results will be realised on reaching the main part, above is of great width. In the 140 east the lode is \$ feet aspel, white iron, prian, and mundle, and worth 121, per fath in Davey's cross-cut, driving north in the 130, the ground has for the better, and fair progress is being made. In Doldge's ow the 130, the lode is taken down, which is \$ ft. wide, compose prian, mundle, and stones of copper ore, in the present bottom nappears to be only a temporary change, the upper part being.

productive of lead to value, and the same remark will apply to the Book, and the hame look. The stope in the back of the 10s are also yielding \( \) to the Book, and the three stopes in the back of the 10s are also yielding \( \) to the product of the production o

MERGE LYSINS.—W. T. Harris, June 6: At Douglas's shaft the index in the Michael north is 2 ft. wide, unproduce spar, and a little water issuer from the synthesis of excound in the big cross-unit indicates a channe no far of the synthesis of excound in the big cross-unit indicates a channe no far of the produces of the synthesis of the body of the control of the co

of ore. The several are worth 10t, per fathom. The 70 cast is producing stones of the several of swat on Gwallon lode, is wroth to this level, on Moor lode, is without change. The 50 west on Gwallon lode, is worth 10t, per fathom. The 60, west of Moor lode, is producing stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are worth lot. Per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth lot. Per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 50 are worth 10t. Per fm. The other part of the mine.

BEDMOR.—T. Taylor, June 5: There is more water oozing from the back of head in the south cross-cut; the ground is just the same for driving. We lare so change in the cross-cut north since last report. We are pushing these executs as fast as possible towards the lode, which may be reached shortly.

BOSECLIFF AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, J. Phillips, June 5: The 50 cross-cut, orth of Lindo's engine-shaft, is being pushed on as fast as possible, which in a beautiful channel of ground. We have not as yet cut No. 4 lode north in the 50, which is also pushed on the stopes in the lack of the 30, cast of cross-cut, is improved, worth 8t, per fm. The dressing-flow will be got on, so as to begin to dress lead by the end of this week.

BOSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Nancarrow, R. Nuckey, June 4: In the 100, cast of kine's, we seem to have reached the point of horse, which is now beginning to show itself in the end, and the lode yieldastones of orc. There is also a branch coming in from the south which contains yellow and grey ore; this will son fail in with the lode, and is likely to improve it. The lode in the 80 west is harder, but still yields ore, and, from a change in the underlie, is likely to improve shortly. The lode in the 50 west is harder, but still yields ore, and, from a change in the underlie, is likely to improve shortly. The lode in the south which contains yellow and grey ore; this will shade he desire of most of the shareholders that in future the reports should appear in the Journal, I beg to say that the prospectus of the mine

seat, and on their intersection they make very rich work for tin, as will be seen, as we have no solid lood above this depth of the open cutting; although we have some arches of the lote. The next stope will be a great deal richer, as we shall have the lotte where the best has not been taken away, when a great deal more and the lotter in the best has not been taken away, when a great deal more and the lotter in the best has not been taken away, when a great deal more and again on the lotter in the lot

Lode: In the deep adit level, driving south-east of Charles's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, all of which is thatone of paying quality, and its appearance astrongly indicates a further improvement. In the shallow adit level, driving south-east of pump-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin. The mine is regularly improving as we are laying open the different lodes.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, June 5: The new drawing-lift from the 30 to the 40 will be set to work on Saturday next, after which the shalking of the finat-rod shaft below the 40 will be resumed in a good lode for tin. The great north lode in the 40, east from flat-rod shaft, is 2ft. wide, and worth 53, per fm.; the lode has much improved in appearance in the last 6 ft. driving. In the 30, east from said shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 40, per fm. The winze in the bottom of this level is down 7 fms., and worth for tin 111. per fm. The copper lode has not been taken down in this winze for the last 5 fms. sinking, when communicated with the 40 its value will be ascertained. The stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 71, per fm. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 61. per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level has improved, now worth 81, per fm.; in this level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, preducing saving work for the stamps. Our last sale of tin (for four weeks) was a little over 1½ tons.

WEST ST. IVES.—J. Evans: The lode cut in the incline is very large, and produces tin. The cast and west lode is improving as it nears the function; it is nearly 2½ feet wide, yielding tin and copper ore.

WEST ST. IVES.—J. Evans: The lode cut in the incline is very large, and produces tin. The cast and west lode is improving as it nears the function; it is nearly 2½ feet wide, yielding tin and copper ore.

WEST ST. IVES.—J. Evans: The lode cut in the incline is very large, and produces tin. The cast and west lode is improving as it nears the function; it is nearly 2½ feet wide, y

is lode is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 7s east on the north part, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the wines under the 7s west is 2 feet wide, worth 12s, per fathom. The lode in the wines under the 7s west is 2 feet wide, worth 12s, per fathom. The lode in the lot of the 6s producing on an average 3 tons of one per fathom and one stope in the back of the 6s producing 3 tons per fathom. The men are getting on pretty weight of the 7st, producing on an average 3 tons of one per fathom; and one stope in the back of the 6s producing 3 tons per fathom. The men are getting on pretty weight of the 6st producing 3 tons per fathom. The men are getting on pretty weight of the 6st producing 3 tons per fathom. The weight below the adit.

WHRAL AG.AL.—R. Rogers, June 5: We have cut through the lode in the 18st and 3 very fatholy lode, much better than it is above the adit.

The end is now about 17 fathoms behind the large lode driven through an in the 18st and 3 very fatholy lode, much of remarks any other part of the mine. The 18st and 18st

condensed into solid globes, was self-luminous; and it was not until after it had become cooled and solidfield that the earth and the planets shone with reflected light. Spectrum analysis, twas said, had thrown great light on this matter, since it had proved that the materials of which the sun, and the planets, and the results of composed are different, and differ in their aggregations of matter. Applying the results of various recent discoveries in physical and chemical selence of neat in changing chemical affinities, to show that in a highly incandescent state the bodies known to be elementary would refuse to combine, and that at various reductions of the temperature different combinations would ensure a various reductions of the temperature different combinations would ensure, sufficient to account for the variety of rocks which constitute the crust of the earth. To produce these effects hassumed a degree of heat far greater than any that can be artificially produced, which was sufficient no only to liquify but to vaporise the most infusible substances. He brought to his aid the assumed largely preponderating quantity of carbonic acid which formerly was present in the satmosphere, and the discovery by Prof. Tyndall that heat would not radiate through such an atmosphere, from which it was inferred that the heat of the incandescent matter would be retained for a long time. Mr. Hunt ignored the importance of the earth, and he contended that, in accordance with the action of all solids when cooling from a state of fusion, the solid portion would become heavier and sink, and that thus the molten matter on the surface of the earth as it cooled would sink towards the ceutre. He attributed muchinfluence to the great preasure of an expanded atmosphere containing heavy vapours in solution, and to the vigorous chemical action of the many agents held in solution or in a state of the vigorous chemical action of the many agents held in solution or in a state of the vigorous chemical action of the many agents held in solut

and by the action of forces generated by chemical combina-of metallic velus and other geological phenomena were not tof time, but Mr. Hunt expressed great confidence that be attifactory explanation might be given of all things con-gony of the earth which have hitherto puzzled other philos

# The Mining Market; Phices of Metals, Ores, &c.

META	L MARKET-LONDON, JUNE 7, 1867.
COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d.  Best selected.p. ton 84 0 0 - 85 0 0 Tough cake and tile 81 0 0 - 82 0 0 Sheathing & sheets. 83 0 0 - 85 0 0 Bolts 84 0 0 - 80 0 - 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Bars Weish, in London 6 10 0 - 6 15
Sheets	Do. f.o.b. Type or Tees 2 9 6 Do. Nos. 3,4,f.o.b.do. 2 6 6 - 2 7 Railway chairs 5 10 0 - 5 15 , spikes 11 0 0-12 0 Indian Charcoal Pigs,
In sheets 27 0 0	in London p. ton 7 0 0-710 STEEL. Per ton. Swed., in kegs(rolled)14 0 0-14 10
English blocks     89     0     0       Do., bars (in barrels)     90     0     0       Do., refined     92     0     0       Banca     £92     0     0     0       Straits     86     0     0	(hammered) .15 5 0-15 10 Ditto, in faggots16 0 0 English, spring17 0 0-23 0 QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) 6 17 0
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	LEAD. Per ton.
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 8 0- 1 10 0 IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 14 0- 1 16 0	English Pig, com19 17 6 Ditto, LB20 0 0-20 5 Ditto, WB22 5 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 4 0 IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 10 0 IC Coke	Ditto, ordinary soft + 20 0 0 -20 10 Ditto, sheet
IX Ditto 1 9 6- 1 10 0 Canada plates, p.ton 13 10 0-	Ditto, white27 0 0-30 0 Ditto, patent shot23 0 0-
	Spanish

† A Derbyshire quotation: not generally known in the London market.

REMARKS.—The progress made towards improvement in the Metal Market continues very slow, and business still lacks that animation which is so desirable, and which is generally looked forward to at this period of the year; still we see no reason to alter our opinion that a change for the better is taking place, and that we shall find matters gradually going on in the right direction until we arrive at the desired consummation. We must not be surprised to find that this point is not reached hastily, as the shock received last year is not likely to be overcome by any sudden movement; indeed, it is better that it should not be so, and is far more likely to be permanent if attained by slow and sure degrees. Confidence is a matter not to be recovered at once when it has been so rudely shaken; but commerce has an inherent vitality, which is sure after a time again to manifest itself, and we may, therefore, be confident that when once a change for the better has taken place it will continue until commercial affairs again stand upon a firm and stable basis. The prices of some metals still continue to improve, though with regard to some others a quietness has again come over the market; but with regard to the latter, we fully expect that it will prove only temporary, REMARKS.—The progress made towards improvement in the Metal some others a quietness has again come over the market; but with regard to the latter, we fully expect that it will prove only temporary, and that metals generally will, ere long, show an advancing tendency. Orders from the East continue to show a marked improvement, and we look forward with much confidence to a revival of our trade with that quarter. The cheapness of money and the ready facilities now afforded have as yet failed to draw out any speculative feeling in the market, and we expect that some time must clapse before we shall each see much activity in this direction.

racinties now altorided nave as yet failed to draw out any speculative feeling in the market, and we expect that some time must elapse before we shall again see much activity in this direction.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has relapsed into an inactive condition during the past week, and only a small amount of business has been done. Prices, however, continue without alteration.

IRON.—In Staffordshire orders generally have not improved. The East Indian demand is good, and a fair trade is doing with the Continent; but the home demand keeps low, and, though orders are coming from the United States, they do not amount to so large an aggregate as might have been anticipated from the stoppage of the ironworks there through strikes. In Welsh very little change has taken place during the week. Buyers in some instances are more disposed to enter into fresh engagements for railway iron, but the prices offered are scarcely any advance on the quotations at the commencement of the year; still there is a little better feeling, upon the whole, which it is hoped will soon be followed by a substantial degree of improvement. There has been a renewal of enquiries on Eastern account, and additional specifications are likely to be received from that quarter before long. The American demand keeps Eastern account, and additional specifications are likely to be received from that quarter before long. The American demand keeps without any material alteration, the shipments being considerable. Home business shows considerable dulness, which is relieved by an occasional contract. The slightly increased firmness in pigs is maintained. In Swedish the activity previously noticed continues, and a considerable amount of business is still transacted. In Scotch piginon a slight improvement has taken place, and business has been done at 53s 9d cash at 53s, 9d, cash.

LEAD.—The demand continues only moderate, and prices do not appear quite so firm as they were; no actual alteration, however, can

TIN.—The market for foreign has continued to improve during the sek. A considerable amount of business has been done in Straits, week. A considerable amount of business has been done in Straits, both here and for arrival, and prices have advanced. At the commencement of the week sales took place at 35l. 10s. cash, but latterly businesss has been done at 86l. cash, at which it is very firm. For arrival transactions have taken place at 87l., and more recently at 88l. In Holland Banca has been sold at 52 frs., but it is expected that the lowest point has now been reached, and that a reaction will take place ere long. The stock of Banca on warrants on May 31 was 154,472 slabs, against 124,529 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale were 46,114 slabs, against 88,837 slabs same time last year.

time last year.

SPELTER has been quiet during the week, and, though a parcel was sold at 201. 17s. 6d., yet it has recovered, and remains pretty firm at 211, on the spot. The stock in London on May 31 was 3296 tons, being a decrease of 382 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—Export houses are purchasing only sparingly, and quotations are somewhat easier; but as there are no stocks in the hands of makers any improvement in the demand will be imme-

STEEL and QUICKSILVER remain as formerly.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 7.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says— Trade dull at the commencement of the week; since Thursday recovered, owing to large East Indian orders. Pigs steady. Bars heavy, prices wavering.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (June 7) write—Business has been on a most limited scale. Prices have altered but little, and no feature of interest has presented itself. We note sales of Urmeneta ingots at 891. per ton. A cargo of regulus brought 14s. 4½d. per unit, and about 250 tons Chili bars have changed hands at 711. per ton. The available stock of Chili bars, ores, and regulus in Liverpool, Swansea, and Harre, and English and foreign copper in London, is thus estimated in fine copper—June 1, 1867, 21,436 tons; June 1, 1866, 18,638 tons; and June 1, 1865, 17,866 tons.

THE TIN TRADE,-Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, May 31) writes—Our Tin Market opened very firm in the beginning of the month, the more favourable turn of continental politics created a good

	tion of Banca tin in Holland on May 3	1, as show	wn by	the offi	cial ret	urns of	the
1	Dutch Trading Company :-	1867.	-	1866.		1865.	
	Dutch Trading Company :- Import in AprilSlabs	7,822		22,692		10,715	
d	Total five months	48,713 .		106,833	*****	94,512	
1	Deliveries in May	10,451		22,789		8,890	
. 1	Total five months	47,091 .		84,076		28,407	
1	Stock second hand (on warrants)	154,472 .		124,529		38,500	
1	Total stock	198,242		213,386		212,416	
1	Stock of Billiton	13,419 .		-			
1	Quotation ( Banca	5234 fl		45 fl.		5434 fl.	

		 larch.				ree m		
	1867	1866.	1865		1867.	1866.	1865.	
Germany To	ons 169	 235	157		537	 554	 366	
Belgium	10	 57	19		100	 142	 88	
England						 62	 50	
France						 197	 160	
Hamburg						 81	 18	
United States .	3	 30	26		3	 126	 26	
Other countrie	8 3	 27	8		25	 37	 12	
m m.		105	000		004	2100	700	
Total To	ns 254	 485	337	*****	894	 1199	 720	
ording to the o	mcial r			or th				IC
been-		arch.				e mor		
	1867	1866.	1865.		1867.	1866.	1865.	
England To		162	265		506	 389	 741	
Belgium							 -	
Holland	49	 118	121		255	 358		
Other countrie	s 87	 113	160		162	 163	 239	
	-		-			_		

Total.. Tons 380 .... 395 .... 546 ..... 923 .... 912 .... 1149

The price of copper is of paramount importance to the mining interest just now, and anything bearing on the subject, and enabling us to form some sort of judgment as to the future, is both interesting and instructive. We are glad to learn, therefore, through advices from Swansea, that the stocks of foreign ores and regulus on hand are becoming exceedingly scarce, and that very little is offered for are becoming exceedingly scarce, and that very little is offered for sale, even at the improved prices. The exports of copper produced from the West Coast during the first quarter of 1867, as compared with the first quarter of 1866, show a decrease of 2380 tons; while the advices by the last Chili mail show a continued falling off in shipments. If we add to this the small sales of ores at the weekly Ticketings in Cornwall, we may allow a good deal for the comparative want of demand for copper, and yet have a sanguine hope of a better price for it ere long.

etter price for it ere long.
In the MINING SHARE MARKET this week there has been a good In the MINING SHARE MARKET this week there has been a good deal of activity, and prices have been pretty well maintained. The shares most in demand have been Devon Great Consols, Prince of Wales, Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Buller, West Seton, Chontales, Chiverton Moor, Wheal Chiverton, West Prince of Wales, Great Wheal Vor, Marke Valley, North Crofty, Tincroft, and a few other mines. The copper standard is up 1. Devon Great Consols shares have been in good demand, at 415 to 425. Prince of Wales shares have been very largely dealt in, at 58s. to 60s., and leave off 3 to 3½; the 45, west of cross-course, is a splendid course of ore, worth 50. Per fathom; all the points in operation, 230l. per fathom. As every possible means have been taken by certain parties, through "private circulars," and other ways, for disseminating conflicting reports as to the real position of the mine and its future prospects, for market purposes, it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the mine has this week been inspected by the agent of the Duchy of Cornwall (lessors); and although his full report will only be known to the Duchy, he has, we know, in justice to Capt, Gifford, the agent, complimented the shareholders on the great success and eminent prospects of the mine. The lode in the 45, west of cross-course, he values at 9 tons of good ore per fathom, and the level below equally good, and

Duchy, he has, we know, in justice to Capt. Gillord, the agent, complimented the shareholders on the great success and eminent prospects of the mine. The lode in the 45, west of cross-course, he values at 9 tons of good ore per fathom, and the level below equally good, and even richer in places, with every appearance of continuing in depth."

West Prince of Wales shares have been in good demand, at 10s. to 12s. 6d. Bedford United, 20s. to 25s.; Bryn Gwiog, 25s. to 30s. Chiverton Moor shares advanced to 5½, 5½, and leave off 4½ to 5½. Chotales Gold shares advanced to 4½, and leave off 4½ to 5½. Chotales Gold shares advanced to 4½, and leave off 4½ to 5½. Chotales Gold shares advanced to 12s. Cl. (1l. per share) was declared, leaving 836l. in hand. The agents call attention to the increased returns of tin for the two months, and, from the present productiveness of the operations throughout the mine, they anticipate similar results. Clifford Amalgamated, 3 to 3½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; East Basset, 16 to 18; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; East Lovell, 8 to 8½; East Russell, 2½ to 2½; East Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Frank Mills, 20s. to 25s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. to 10s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 4½ to 5; Great Laxey shares have improved to 18, 19; Great North Downs, 3½ to 4. Great Retallack shares have been in demand all the week, and leave off 4 to 4½; the lode is improving at the shaft and in the 10 south. North Retallack, 3 to 3½. Great Wheal Vor shares have improved to 19, 20; Herodsfoot, 38 to 37½; Marke Valley, 4½ to 5; North Crofty, 4½ to 4½; North Treskerby, 1½ to 1½; Providence Mines, 29 to 30; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 2 to 24; South Caradon, 340 to 360; South Condurrow, 12s. to 14s.; South Crofty, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 13 to 14. West Chiverton shares have been firmer, at 67½ to 70. West Seton, 145 to 155. Wheal Buller, 21 to 23; these shares are in request, and likely to advance. Wheal Chiverton, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Crebor, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; West Wheal Kitty, 17s. 6d. to

22s. 6d.; Wheal Agar, 2 to 2½.

On the Stock Exchange gold mining shares are still in active request, and prices have, without exception, considerably advanced. Don Pedro, 3½ to 3½ prem., firm; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ tò ½ prem.; St. John del Rey, 62 to 64; Pestarena, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Italian, ½ to ½ prem.; United Mexican, 20½; Frontino and Bolivia, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Rossa Grande, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Profilip, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Chontales, ½ to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper, ½ to 1; Nerbudda Coal has risen from 1 dis. to 2 prem., on a proposal to them by the East Indian Railway Company for the supply of coals at a price considerably in advance of that they were offered to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company at. Alamillos, ¼ to 1½; Quebrada Land, New, 1½ to 1½. There is also a better tone prevailing in the market for British Mines, and all sound shares have risen. Great Vor, 19 to 20; West Seton, 147½ to 152½; Wheal Seton, 122½ to 127½; West Chiverton, 67½ to 70; Devon Great Consols, 415 to 425; East Pool, 400 to 450; East Caradon, 5½ to 6; East Basset, 17 to 19; Providence, 28 to 30; Grenville, ½ to 1½; New Seton, 45 to 50.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3288 tons of ore were sold,

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3288 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,557l. 4s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 114l. 9s.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 4l. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 206 tons 19 cwts. The following

## 25. 6d.; quantity of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper.

May 2... 2285 . £107 11 0 ... 7½ ... £5 1 0 ... 128. 9d. ... £68 12 0

" 9... 1228 ... 119 7 0 ... 5½ ... 3 14 0 ... 13 8 ... 68 10 0

" 23... 3992 ... 116 18 0 ... 6½ ... 4 10 0 ... 14 6 ... 72 10 0

" 30... 2370 ... 107 15 0 ... 7¾ ... 5 12 0 ... 14 5½ ... 72 6 0

June 6... 2283 ... 114 9 0 ... 6¼ ... 4 8 6 ... 14 1 ... 70 6 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard Il., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

The LAFFAK AND GARSWOOD COLLIERY COMPANY, with a capital of 75,000L, in shares of 10L each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The board of direction is almost exclusively composed of merchants and manudemand, and prices gradually advanced 1½ fl. from the closing quotation of last month. In the last few days, however, there was a greater pressure to sell, and prices again declined. Banca was in good request, and the price advanced rom 5½ fl. to 53½ fl. in the middle of the month. Subsequently, however, on the sales prompt (falling due the 28th inst.), holders were more desions to realise, and large lots were solf from 53 fl. to 53½ fl. which is now the nominal election. Billiton followed the same course as Banca, about 800 slabs "to arrive" from 53 fl. to 52 fl. and about 2000 slabs "to arrive" from 53 fl. to 52 fl. and about 2000 slabs "to arrive" from 53 fl. to 52 fl. and about 2000 slabs "to arrive", 2545 peculs were sold at 456 fl., equal to about 53½ fl., delivered here. The post-

saving of 5000?, per annum being effected. The coals have been no lued by Mr. J. Higson, and the plant, wagons, &c., by Mr. R. Daglia From these valuations a deduction has been made, which the directors consider satisfactory, and no charge has been made for good will, although there is a large and valuable connection attached the collieries. The directors anticipate an income of at least 15,000, after allowing for contingencies, which will enable them to pay a longer cent. dividend. 10 per cent. dividend.

At the Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed, credit balance of 13481. 11s., the profit upon March and April operations left assi 13s. 4d. A dividend of 5121. (11. per share) was declared, leaving said to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agent dreams are the control of the credit of the for the two months, and from the present productiveness of the operations throughout the mine they anticipal results.

At the Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the quarter ending February showed a credit balance of 678l, 11s. 10d. A dend of 500l. (5s. per share) was declared, leaving 178l. 11s. 10d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agent stated with the mine was looking very well throughout.

the mine was looking very well strategies. At the South Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 427f. 9s. A call of 30s. Fer shawas made. It was hoped that about 18 tons of copper ore would be sampled.

At the South Wheal Basset meeting, on March and April showed a debit balance of 4271. 9s. A call of 29s. per shaw an and a. It was hoped that about it is tons of copper ore would be sample on June 18.

At Spearne Consols Mine meeting, on May 31, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 2941, 13s. 14d. A call of 18, 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agent stated there were shap there are not showed a debit balance of 3941, 13s. 14d. A call of 18, 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the agent stated there were shap there about 60 persons employed in the mine.

At the South Darren Mine meeting, on May 31 (Mr. 8. Swomell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 584, 61, 18d. (after allowing for October labour cost) was 11994, 4s. 7d.; at the office of 18s. 18d. (after allowing for October labour cost) was 11994, 4s. 7d.; at the office of profit and loss account at the end or last bally sent that free are of 18s. 1204; 1s. 2d., showing an increase shape the half-year of 4d. 18s. 7d., but during the six months there have been paid the half-year of 4d. 18s. 7d., but during the six months there have been paid the half-year of 4d. 18s. 7d., but during the six months there have been paid the half-year of 4d. 18s. 7d., but during the six months there have been paid the form of profit and one of the years, and aw cost relating thereto, 4d. 4s. 4d. open and not yet stoped are estimated at from 500 to 600 cubic rations, at any bear of the six of the profit of the six of the six

A call of 6d, per share was made.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland (half-yearly) meeting on Monday (Mr. Redmond Carroll in the chair), it was stated that the absence of sales of lead ore from the mines during the half-year is owing to the fact that after taking down the old machinery, and prior to the completion of the new there were no merus of making the lead ore which was raised available. Heastorward dressing will be continued, and arrangements are now sufficiently advanced to warrant the expectation that in July zince oxide will be prepared in the market. No further progress has been made in the matter of the railing siding at Shallee. The Chairman considered the general aspect of the diams the company far from unsatisfactory or discouraging. The report of the dies tors was received and adopted, and Messers, Michael Kelly, Edward Mishoa, and John Darcy were elected anditors. It was stated that the directors had no immediate intention of making a call, but that circumstances might arise to oblige them to do so.

At the Otea Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. Wright is to chair), an adjournment was agreed upon, to take into consideration die re-mmendation of the directors for the raising of further capital. Details has

other column.

At the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company meeting it was nrged by some of the proprietors that the contract for coals and store should be thrown open to competition, so as to secure supplies in the chapter market. The Chairman observed that coals and stores had always been obtained at the lowest possible price, and at the directors would continue to make the portions as a they had done hitherto. They were, he added, ready to resign their positions if the proprietors considered that the affairs of the company had not considered with all product economy. hases as they had done hitherto. The ions if the proprietors considered tha conducted with all prudent economy

The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday The Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednessisterening is again highly favourable. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT these is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 518,3154, represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and builton" on the other side of the account. In the Banking Department there is shown on the liability side an increase in the "public deposits" of 354,6962, and in the "seven day and other bills" of 51,6962 together, 495,7421; a decrease in the "other deposits" of 122,1791; and in the "rest" of 61651. = 128,3441: leaving a nett increase of 277,3984, which added by 32531, the decrease in the "other securities" on the asset side gives an increase in the total reserve of 287,2231. The minimum rate of discount continues if

On the Stock Exchange a very active demand for Mining Shares has prevailed during the week, and the general tendency of priess in upwards. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 405, 415; East Basset, 18; Great Wheal Vor, 17\frac{1}{6}, 18, 18\frac{1}{4}, 17\frac{2}{6}, 18, 19\frac{1}{6}; Herodsfoot, 35\frac{1}{6}; Prince of Wales 2 15-16ths; West Chiverton, 66; Great Laxey, 18; West Seton, 150; Wheal Seton, 125, 124\frac{1}{2}; East Lovell, 8, 8\frac{1}{4}; Drakewalls, \frac{1}{2}, --In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamatana, 1\frac{1}{4}, 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{6}; 1\frac{1}{6}, 1\frac{1}{6},

COAL MARKET.—There has been a larger supply of coals this week, ALARKET.—There has been a larger supply of coals has been active, and, in some instances, a little advance of price has been realised. Hartley's coals continued steady at the last quotations. Braddyll. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Pittington Wallsend, 16s. 6d. , 18s. 3d.; North Pelton Gas, 12s. 6d. Unsold, 7 car-West Hartley's, 18s. 3d goes; at sea, 40 ships.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL TRADE.—As an evidence of the progress aking in the development of the coal trade of Australia, it may making in the development of the coal trade of Australia, it makes that the quantity of coal raised and sold from the Soutish Australian Mining Company's Lambton Colliery during the six month ending at Dec. 31, 1866, was 80,172 tons, as against 70,771 tons in the corresponding period of 1865. The price of Australian coal throughout the six month on wounder review remained at the low rate at which it had stood for a set siderable time previously—namely, at 8s. 3d, per ton, of coal put on boardily at the port of Newcastle; and, with the exception of a very small number of

nts for A divi. carried ed that

its for share ampled

ell in a. 11d. if-year he pre-

Py of green ines, iders to a to a to

toss sold after the price was raised in the end of last year, no portion of the saises above-mentioned were effected at a higher rate than 8s. 3d. per ton. The saises above-mentioned the collisery (including 1044. 18s. of rent of cottages on ohe net profit from the collisery (including 1044. 18s. 3d. of interest, together 1894. 9s. 3d. received), ambton Township, and 344. 18s. 3d. of interest, together 1894. 9s. 3d. received), ambton Township, and 1804. to meet wear and tear, depreciation, &c., are writing off the sum of 1804. The town T2,873 tons in 1864 to 112,970 tons in was 8711. 14s. 7d. The get increased from 72,873 tons in 1864 to 112,970 tons in his succeeding year, and to 182,891 tons in 1866.

The following are the Government Returns of the export of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the four months ending April 30, 1867; and also as compared with the four months ending April 30, 1866; extracted from the with the four months end Mavigation," published by the Board "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board

pade:—
DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 3

Othor Steam-engines...... 402,531 Steam-engines...... 882,991=1,285,522 Other sorts ....... 882,991 592,536 793,710 1,386,246.... £ 4,022,293....

| Steam-engines | Sex | 620,008 1,104,416 115,100 29,668 167,729 481,177 670,080 3,777,462.... 205,696 605,565 19,862

88,154 44,186 32,034 199,231.... 89,588.... 663,897.... 49,719.... Grand total ......£10,837,039 .......£10,006,189...£1,053,534 180-Machinery, 100,724L; copper, 114,523L; zinc, 7437L = 222,684

Total decrease ..... £ 830,850

24,179

The following are the Government Returns of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie for four months ending April 30, 1867, from and to the undermentioned places, showing the respective results in favour of and against this country; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DESCLARED VALUE FOR THE POWER ACCOUNTS OF TRADESCRIPTION OF THE POWER ACCOUNTS OF THE P

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1867.

	Imports.		Exports.		imports.		exports.
Australia	£1.566,323				_		£1,562,779
Australia	1,270		151,480	1	2 150,210		-
Belgium	3,969		-		-		3,969
British South Africa	2,335		-		-		2,334
British Columbia	9,509		31,005		21,496		_
British North America.	68,714		44,149		-		24,568
Brazil	10,998		437,765		426,767		remov
Egypt	610,427		1,575,756		965,329		-
France	23,560		-		-		23,56
Gibraltar	182,035		511,628		329,593		-
Hanse Towns	22,686		860,522		837,836		-
Holland	6,189		70,438		64,249		***
Malta	2,025,463		146,602		market.		1,878,86
Mexico, &c	43,795		62,300		18,505		-
Portugal, &c			24,336		24,336		_
Russia	12,495		279,824		267,329		_
Spain			_		-		292
Turkey	581,870		33,616		-		548,254
United States	43,715		23,329		-		20,386
West Africa			42,280		-		76,260
Total £	5,834,185	rts.	4,298,574	€	3,105,650	4	3,105,650

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS, AND A "MAN OF EXPERIENCE."—Being called upon by the solicitor to this company to discontinue the advertisements relating to these dividends, and by the solicitor to a "Man of Experience," who takes upon himself all responsibility in the matter, not to permit the announcement of this dividend to remain in our columns unless explained or defended, we hold the even scale of justice between the parties by complying with both requests, leaving the solicitors on both sides to their own further everse of action in the matter. of action in the matter.

GOLD IN WALES—VIGRA AND CLOGAU COPPER MINING COM-PANY.—The subjoined statement shows the quantity of Gold re-ceived and sold by this company:—11,834 ozs. 8 dwts. 18 grs., from 667 tons 18 cwts. of ore, value 44,7091. 14s. 3d. Dividends paid, 6f. 2s, 6d. on each share of 5f. Quantity received since Dec. 31, 1866:— 1070 ozs. 3 dwts. 23 grs., from 687 tons 15 cwts. 0 qr. 18 lbs. of ore

RUBY SILVER.—The mineral wealth of Idaho Territory (U.S.) is represented at the Paris Exposition by specimens of ruby silver, silver glance, and black sulphurets, of great size, beauty, and value. During the past year many tons of similar ore were shipped from Ruby City to New York, via San Francisco, producing an average yield of 68 percent in bullion. Oro Fino Mountain, Carson district, Owyhee county, is filled with veins of silver ore, the most noted of which are Oro Fino, Morning Star, Rising Star, and Poorman, from which this ore was taken; the last-named mine, under the management of Mr. Walbridge, of New York, yielded in 1866 more than 150,0001. sterling in bullion, and the Oro Fino and Morning Star are stated to have produced a much greater amount. The official report of Mr. John A. Post, the United States Inspector of Internal Revenue, for the ten months of January to October, 1866, was for duties upon a declared value of \$1,073,256-78 from the district. Emigration has rapidly lessened the cost of labour and supplies, and many thousands of Chinese and other labourers are now employed upon the Central Pacific Railroad, by which it is expected that a direct communication with San Francisco will be effected within three years.

Joint-Stock Coal Company (Limited).—This large and flourishing company, in carrying out its original design of extending its depots to those towns where there is a large body of shareholders, has purchased the plant, &c., of the Norfolk and East Suffolk Coal Company, carried on by Ramsay and Co., of Norwich and Peterborough. The business done by this firm has been one of the most extensive in the Eastern Counties, and, under the able supervision of the Joint-Stock Coal Company, we have no doubt that the trade will be greatly extended. We may state that nothing has been given for the goodwill of the business, and the plant taken simply at a valuation. A local committee of gentlemen, of great influence in the Eastern Counties, has been appointed to supervise the trade of the district. We understand the directors are allotting the remainder of the shares, and from the position the commany has already attained, there is no and from the position the company has already attained, there is no doubt they will be rapidly taken up.

THE GONNESA MINING COMPANY.—We learn that considerable deposits of calamine ore have been discovered in some parts of this pany's concessions, which are likely to add very much to the value of the concern.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying 5RING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and cherical advances made.

S A N D Y S, V I V I A N, A N D C O., COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY, HAYLE, CORNWALL, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and TOOLS of every description.

Foreign mines supplied on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. Second-hand Mining Machinery and Pitwork in Stock; also a new 4 and a 2-horse power high-pressure vertical engines, with boilers, and a second-hand 19-inch whim engine, condensing.

OLLIERY MANAGER.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent Gentleman to MANAGE A LARGE COLLIERY. Address, "M. H.," Colliery Guardian Office, No. 5, Bouverie-street, Indi-street, London.

TO LARGE CAPITALISTS OF COAL MINES.—One of the most IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES of our century is just now made in Belgium. This discovery consists in MAKING SLACK COAL EQUAL TO BLOCK COAL. It heats better, lasts longer, costs very much less, burns without smoke or smell, scarcely any ashes, and is of the simplest fabrication. Apply for conditions of selling to Monsieur Luc Leroy, 10, Walham Frore, Fulham, London.

TO CAPITALISTS—PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT,
—FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS REQUIRED to COMPLETE the DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE COAL and CANNEL SEAMS, already in working.
Liability can be limited, if desired. Principals only treated with.
Apply to Messrs. Eyre and Lawson, Solicitors, 1, John-street, Bedterder,

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND MINING COMPANIES.—
WANTED, by a Person 34 years of age, of gentlemanly address, a SITUA
TION, either home or abroad. Is thoroughly conversant with accounts, is a
practical mapper, dialier, and surveyor, and has a good practical knowledge of
mining. First-class references.—Address, "B. B.," Post-office, Gunningake
Cornwall.

TO IRONMASTERS .- The ADVERTISER, who has had many Lyears experience in manufacturing every description of bar-iron, angle, rails, plates, sheets, &c., is now OPEN for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as OUT-DOOR MANAGER. First-class testimonials and references, with satisfactory reason for leaving last employ.—Apply, "W. P.," MINING JOURNAL office, 296 Feet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINING AGENT in any part of NORTH or SOUTH WALES, having been in the country for the last twenty-five years; thoroughly acquainted and conversant with the inhabitants and their language; with references to my last and other employers for the statement years—Address, "S. T. J.," Post-office, Aberystwith; or to the Attanta Journal Office, 26, Fleet-atreet, London, E.O.

WANTED, ONE or TWO PERSONS to JOIN THREE OTHER PARTIES in finding £5000 each, to DEVELOPE a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, partially opened out. The situation is good, the royalties very moderate, and the prospects of good returns first-rate. No goodwill could be supposed to the control of the co

WANTED,—A RE-ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY MANAGER.—
Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to
go abroad.—Apply to "H. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, Loudon. ANTED, a REGULAR SUPPLY of GOOD CARBONATE OF BARYTES. State lowest price.—Address, "H. C.," 129, Market-treet, Manchester.

WANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, from 45 to 55 ft. diameter, and from 4 to 5 ft. in breast.—Price and particulars to be sent to Capt. R. NORTHEY, Goginan, Aberystwith.—Dated May 29, 1867.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14-hors power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship and material. Winding gear to order, SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE—Apply to Messrs. Barbury, Oxfo.

TOR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS. ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, only made a short time, and as good as new, with an 11 ton BOILER. A24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with samps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and izes.—Application may be made to Mr. W. MATHEWS, engineer, Taylstoof. A an be seen on application to people in charge of the mine.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," Mayor Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND .-ATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—
The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and a HALF-YEARLY BONES of NINE PER CENT., will be PAYABLE on the company's stock on and after the 10th day of July next, when the dividend and bonus warrants may be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), or at the different branches. The Transfer-books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 8th inst., until the dividend and bonus become payable.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, June 4, 1867.

In the course of the month of FEBRUARY, 1868, on a day to be fixed hereafter, will be PUBLICLY SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the COMPANY FOR THE PROMOTION OF OPENING MINES IN NETHERLANDS INDIA, in liquidation, and after future approval by Government, THE CONCESSION FOR THE WORKING OF THE COAL MINES AT BANJOE-IRANG (KALANGAN), situate in the residency south, and castern division of BORNEO, together with the WORKS at the MINES, erected by the company, in such condition as they may be found on being taken over. Information can be obtained at Amsterdam, from Messrs, Heekeren and Co., whilst the original documents are kept for investigation at the office of Messrs. Tiedeman and Van Kerchem at this place.

J. J. BLANCKENHAGEN G. A. DE LANGE.

Batavia, 12th April, 1867.

D. JANNETTE WALEN.

TO BLAST-FURNACE PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE BLOWING ENGINE, 8 ft. 4 in. stroke, with cylinder 40 in. diameter, also with blowing cylinder 8 ft. diameter and 8 ft. 4 in. stroke, fitted with pump for raising atter from a well, and force-pump for feeding boilers. This engine was made y Messrs. Alkin and Co., of Glasgow, in 1859, and has only been worked three

ONE HORIZONTAL HOIST ENGINE, 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, and cylinder Also, ONE HORIZONTAL HOIST ENGINE, 2 ft. 6 in. stroke, and cylinder 14 in. diameter, fitted with pinion 16 in. diameter and 8½ in. broad; one spur wheel 7 ft. 8 in. diameter and 8½ in. broad; one pair of drums, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter, and shaft; two cast-iron pullies, 6 ft. diameter, and one pulley, 9 ft. diameter, with iron arms; together with guides, ropes, and cages, &c.

FOUR SINGLE-TUBE CORNISH BOILERS, each 30 ft. long and 6 ft. dia-meter, and TWO PLAIN CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, each 40 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter. Each of these boilers are fitted with steam and feed-pipes, safety and blow-off valves; also floats, dampers, steam and water-pipes of various sizes. ONE WROUGHT-IRON WATER TANK, 55 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 2 feet 10 inches deep.

Also, about 160 ft. of AIR TUBING, 5 ft. diameter, made of 3-16ths in. plates EIGHT STOP VALVES, for heating stove plates, and SIX CAST-IRON PIL-LARS for the same, 9 ft. long, and 14 in. diameter; also 142 HEATING STOVE PIPES.

EIGHT SLAG BOGIES, SIX FLAT BOGIES, and FOUR SLAG CONES;

ONE SECOND-HAND six-wheel coupled LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER, with 14% in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.

Also, the WORKING APPARATUS of SIXTY COKE OVENS, consisting of 120 cast-iron balance weights for doors, 120 cast-iron pullies 14 in. diameter, 120 wrought-iron spindles 9 ft. long, 134 diameter, 60 cast-iron frames, one double-power which for drawing coke ovens, &c.

Application to be made to Mr. John Daglish, Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.

TOTAL PRODUCE.

TORN SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE PLANT, STOCK, and FIXTURES of the ADELPHI IRONWORKS, CANNON STREET, SALFORD, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, comprising MACHINERY, MOULDING BOXES, STOCK of PIG and SCRAP IRON, &c. the premises are held under lease of 21 years, of which there are 15 years unexpired, and are repiete with all the necessaries for conducting a large and profitable trade.

For further particulars, apply to Messis, Sale, Shipman, Seddon, and Sale, Soliditors, Booth-street, Manchester; or to Messis, Lees and Grant Sale.

Average Standard ... 2114 1 0 | Average

able trade. further particulars, apply to Messrs. SALE, SHIPMAN, SEDDON, and SALE, tors, Booth-street, Manchester; or to Messrs. LEES and GRAHAM, Account-John Dalton-street, Manchester.

MESSES. FREDERIC GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS in all MINING STOCKS and SHARES at closest market nett prices, either for cash or account. Messrs. F. Gill and Co. can recommend the purchase of shares in a mining company which possesses a most valuable property, containing several good lodes productive of copper ore and blende in large quantities. The late owner has taken a large number of the shares; and many practical miners in the district, who believe that a few months vigorous working will prove the mine a splendid success, have also taken shares uccess, have also taken shares Cheques to be crossed "City Bank."

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH,
CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to
the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of secondhand CORNISH
PUMPING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, re
moval, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.
FOR SALE, ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, also an excellent CRUSHER.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Lianidloes, Montgomeryshire,

Malvern Improvement Act, 1851-Tenders for Gas Coal.

Malvern Improvement Act, 1851—Tenders for Gas Coal.

TENDERS are REQUIRED by the MALVERN IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS for the SUPPLY of RIGHT HUNDRED TONS of GAS COALS and ONE HUNDRED TONS of BEST CANNEL COAL. Parties tendering are requested to state the rate per ton at which they will deliver and stack the coal free into the Commissioners' Stores at the Gas-works, Great Malvern.

The coal must be clean samples of the description contracted to be supplied, free from dirt, shale, and top and bottom stuff, the manager of the gas-works having power to reject coal of an improper quality, or of a description differing from that contracted for.

Tenders to be addressed, under cover, to the Chairman of the Malvern Improvement Commissioners, and endorsed "Tenders for Gas Coal," and to be left at the Commissioners, Office, in Great Malvern, on or before Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1867.

The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to enter into the usual contract for the supply thereof.

By order,

Dated this 5th day of June, 1867.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION of COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

				LI	EAD	ORI	ES.		
Date		Mine		To	ns.	An	our	t.	Purchasers.
May :	26-Ro	se an	d Chiver	ton 5	253/4	£10	2	6	 Michell and Sons.
	-Mi	nera		16	00	18	1	6	 Walker, Parker, & Co
	- d	litto		9	5	. 13	1	6	 ditto
	- d	itto		10	5	. 18	1	6	 ditto
	- d	ltto		7	0	. 13	2	6	 Washington Co.
	- 0	litto		2	0	. 13	3	6	 ditto
	-Cla	ra U	nited	2	0	. 12	2	6	 Runcorn Company.
June	3-Isl	e of M	lan Mini	ing Co.10	0	. 22	17	0	 Stock and Co.

BLENDE. 

Date. Mines. BLACK TIN.

Date. Mines. Ts. c. q. lbs. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers.

4 6 1 15 ... £ 224 0 0—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled at the Harrington Ore Wharf, Liverpool, and to be sold on June 19 by Mr. JAMES LEWIS:— 

COPPER AND COPPER ORES Sold at LIVERPOOL, from May 15 to May 31.

Sold at Liverpool, from May 15 to May 31.

Messrs, Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (May 31) write—The weaker tone in the market advised in the postscript of our last report as manifested at the close has been continued with some irregularities during the fortuight. The result of the Swansea sale on the 28th is a very satisfactory feature, the average unitage having been nearly 14s. 11d. per unit, but otherwise importers and holders have been inclined to meet any demands more freely. As will be seen, imports of bars and lngots have been every heavy during the fortnight, and we reduce quotations for the former. The mail from Chill, dated April 17, brings advice of charters to the extent of 1380 tons fine copper in the fortnight, which is moderate. The shipments for the first quarter of the year, as will be seen below, show a falling off; they amount to 19,850 tons, and when the mail left there were \$590 tons loading and 1360 tons chartered for. First quarter of 1867, 241,114 quintals; ditto 1868, 293,429 quintals; ditto 1865, 288,294 quintals; ditto 1864, 345,661 quintals. Sales since our last have been.

Mine or ship. Tons. Price.

Mine or

 der Azucan, 725 tons ore.
 Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are— Ores. Regulus. Bars. Ingots. Barilla. Liverpool 2874 3747 4721 770 351 Swanses. 4819 2921 40 — 64 Havre. — 4000 300 — 64

 Total
 7693 6668 8761 1070 415

 Representing about 14,550 tons of fine copper, against 13,000 tons May 31, 1866; 14,150 tons May 31, 1865; and 8250 tons May 31, 1864.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 22, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, June 6.

Mines.		ons		ice.		Mines. Tons. Price.	
	Pendarves	92	 £0		0	Clifford Amalgamated 60 £5 2	0
ditto		90	 4	6	0	ditto 20 3 3	6
ditto		86	 4	2	0	West Tolgus 97 4 5	0
ditto		85	 4	2	0	ditto 95 4 6	6
ditto		84	 4	1	6	ditto 90 4 5	0
ditto		81	 4	0	6	ditto 66 4 5	0
ditto		74	 6	19	6	ditto 54 4 11	0
ditto	********	67	 4	7	6	South Crofty 94 3 1	6
ditto			 4	12	6	ditto 81 2 19	6
ditto		57	 0	15	6	ditto 68 6 15	0
ditto			6	5	0	ditto 48 2 2	0
ditto			5	3	6	ditto 39 5 5	6
ditto		15	 0	18	6	ditto 25 8 16	0
ditto			2	5	0	Carn Camborne 58 1 8	0
			4	5	6	ditto 50 2 2	6
ditto	*********		9	1	6	ditto 40 2 1	6
ditto			 4	9	0	ditto 32 4 17	
ditto		70	9	19	0	Wheal Basset 52 4 14	i
ditto				4	0	ditto 45 4 16	i
ditto				16	0	ditto 35 4 4	Ö
ditto				4	6	ditto 30 8 10	é
ditto				3	6	East Pool 70 8 5	- 6
ditto				9	0	ditto 50 3 14	6
	algamated		 -	1	6	ditto 39 4 3	-
ditto	aigamateu.			15	6		6
			5	0	0	East Basset 33 4 15	6
ditto		69	 6	11	ŏ	Tresavean 30 2 3	6
ditto			 6	9	6	Tresavean 30 2 3 Pedn-an-drea 9 4 16	6

 Average Standard
 £114
 1
 0 | Average Produce
 £4
 8
 6½

 Average Price per ton
 £4
 8
 6
 6½
 8
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6
 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£107 15 0.—Average Produce.....7%
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £107 11 0.—Produce, 7%.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. 
 Names.
 Tons.
 Amo

 Vivian and Sons
 548½
 £3073

 Freeman and Co.
 195½
 877

 Freeman and Co.
 193/2
 84
 1903
 1

 Grenfell and Sons.
 314
 1903
 1
 18ims, Willyams, and Co.
 379
 1231
 13

 Williams, Foster, and Co.
 880
 380
 5
 Mason and Elkington
 209
 918
 9

 Bankart and Sons.
 63
 151
 11
 Copper Miners' Company
 461
 1867
 18

 Penclawdd Copper Company
 218
 642
 17
 Total ...... \$288 ..... £14,557 4 0

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next.—Mines and Parcels.—Prosper United 492—Par Consols 277—Carn Brea 270—East Carn Brea 241—Rosewarne United 161—Crenver and Abraham 122—South Dolcoath 49—Mellanear 32—Rosewarne Consols 24.—Total, 1158 tons.

sy—atenanear 22—Aosewarne Consols 24.—Total, 148 tons.

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1706—Marke Valley 431—East Caradon 310—Brookwood 309—Okel Tor 274—Wheal Friendship 153—Bedford United 134—Prince of Wales 132—Gawton 129—Gunnislake (Clitters) 52—Fursdon 26—Sortridge Consols 24—Wheal Edward 9.—Total, 3689 tons.

# WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

ESSRS, WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements

The ESSRS, WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circular to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special eports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Minery," Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the lining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of mail risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuls of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Mos. 7s. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of divi ends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that hey transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every ther description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

s equal the expectations they may have held out to a pro-duing, duing, series watts of an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining erry, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters reg to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able apply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge

PRINCE OF WALES-"X. X."-The question of reducing the num-PRINCE OF WALES—"X. X."—The question of reducing the number of shares in Prince of Wales has been frequently mosted, but there always appeared to us to be difficulties in the way, and there is not now the objection to 12,898 shares that there was. Several holders for Investmen't have now 1000 each, and the mine in reality is gradually being bought up, and may soon be in very few hands indeed, and quite beyond market influences. At the meeting 14 of our clients held 6000 shares, and ourselves and friends now hold nearly 9000 out of the 12,898, so that there are fewer shareholders than there are in many mines divided into 1024 or 2048 shares. The same objection to the large number of shares (12,890) has been made to the West Prince of Wales, but here again several Prince of Wales holders have 1000 and even 2000 each, and there are none on the market.

are none on the market.
"W. H."—We shall be happy to answer privately the questions respecting

are none on the market,

"W. H."—We shall be happy to answer privately the questions respecting
North Chiverton.
CHONTALES.—Since we called attention to the state of this property on the
11th ult., shares have risen !!, per share, or 30,000t, and the time is not far distant when a much greater rise will take place.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The assays of the 132 tons of copper ores sampled last
week are as follows:—9 tons, 11½ per cent.; 43 tons, 11½ per cent.; 28 tons,
7½ per cent., making it worth something over 1000t, for the month. The 55 west
is not yet up to the first cross-course, while the 43 west is rich beyond the second
cross-course, a long way ahead of the 55, and any temporary failing off in the
latter we do not regard. The mine, our readers are aware, is held under lease
from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and this week the agent for the "Duchy" has
inspected it, and says, we understand, that "it is the best young mine that ever
came under his notice." This is very satisfactory to us.

"INDIGNANS" (Liverpool)—We may probably refer to the matter next week.
We are at a loss to account for the almost total neglect of West Drake Walls
and Drake Walls after the flourish made about them a short time ago, neither
can we say whether or not the agent employs his time occasionally in reporting
and telegraphing on Prince of Wales.

SALES OF MINING PROPERTIES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY submitted for sale, by public auction, at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, the ironworks and collieries known as the Cwm Celyn, Blaina, and Coalbrook Vale, situated in Aberystruth, Monmouthshire, comprising a total area of upwards of 999 acres. There are eleven known seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 41 feet, and seven courses of rich ironstone, besides several excellent velus of fire-clay, of considerable use for the manufacture of beicks, constantly required in working the property. The iron produced has long been known in the market by the C diamond C brand, being in repute not only in England, but throughout the Continent and the colonies. The auctioneer, in offering the property, said that, so far as the minerals were concerned, he would diaw attention to a report made by Mr. John Hedley, in which that gentleman, after a careful examination, both underground and at surface, valued the property at 226,000l. That report was made in 1805, and at that time between 60,000 and 70,000l. had been divided out of carnings. There are 20 pits in use on the property, many of which may, ly a small outlay, be sunk to the lower seams, and thus command the field of coal under the three quarter coal, which is still unworked. The quantities of coal and miner raised from the pits annually on an average of six years have been 304,200 tons, and the quantity of finished bar and railway iron made at the works at the same average is 39,000 tons per annum. He (the auctioneer) had made a calculation of the market value of the royalty of 8d, per ton, of the ground rents, machinery rolling stock, &c., by which he valued them at 125,000l. being nearly half less than Mr. Hedley's valuation. The property was now offered in one lot by the Inspectors, whose only wish was to close the affairs of the previous proprietors. No bid being made, the property was withdrawn.

Mr. W. M. Abbott a Court of Chancery the mineral property.

No bid being made, the property was withdrawn.

Mr. W. M. ABBOTT submitted for sale at the Auction Mart, on
Wednesday, by order of the Court of Chancery, the mineral property
known as the Stowe Iron Ore Mines, situated near Weedon, Northamptonshire. The estate was held under lease from the Corporation of the Sons
of the Clergy, and produces iron ore, yellow other, limestone, and sand, and comprised in all about 1730 acres. The right of use of the tramway connecting the
property with the London and North-Western Railway was included in the lot:
2000, was bid, and no other offer being made the auctioneer said the property
was sold at that price, it being in excess of the reserve price.

was sold at that price, it being in excess of the reserve price.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS submitted for sale by public auction, at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the whole of the machinery and materials belonging to Grylls Wheal Florence, comprising a 30-in. rotary steam-engine, boiler, 12-bead stamps, pumps, pumping gear, dressing-floors, &c. The auctioneer said that the committee of the Grylls Wheal Florence Company having handed over the leases, &c., of the sett, the machinery now submitted would be most valuable for any trither development of the property, for which a new lease, on the most liberal terms, is promised, or are easily removable, the property being near to the turnpike road and a shipping port. The whole was put up in one lot, and, after a spirited competition, was knocked down for 3601.

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS IN PROSPECTUSES.—It here decided by Vice-Chancelior Wood, in Tarte's case (following similar de sions in other cases of a like kind), that to entitle a shareholder to relief on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentations in the prospectus, he must make appearation immediately on its coming to his knowledge, and he must not walt see if it will be to his advantage to apply or not.

see if it will be to his advantage to apply or not.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.—Section 16 of The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict., c. 1e, which enacts that no shareholder shall be entitled to transfer any share after any call has been made in respect thereof, until he shall have paid all calls for the time being due on every share beld by him, applies only to the transfer of shares upon which a call has been made and is unpaid; and a company is, therefore, bound to register a transfer of shares upon which all the calls have been paid, although the transferror is at the same time the holder of shares upon which a call has been made which is still unpaid. This was the holding of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in the case of Hubbersty r. the Manchester, sheffield, and Lincoiner Railway Company, which we noticed when the case was before the Court of Queen's Bench, whose judgment is, by this decision, affirmed.

Composition DEEDS.—When a debtor has property and money in

COMPOSITION DEEDS .- When a debtor has property and money in his possession or control sufficient for payment of a dividend of 10s. 6d. or mo in 1t., the Court will not sustain a deed under the 192d section, whereby covenants to pay his creditors a composition of 2s. 6d. only. This was the caeee parte Foster, in re Cowan, decided in the London Court of Bankruptey.

THE PRICE OF TIN.—The Miners' Association meeting, held at Penzance, on Tue-day, was numerously and infinentially attended. Mr. Brydges Willyams, of Truro, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. S. H. James (purser of Botallack), Mr. Richard Boyne (purser of Wheal Owles), Mr. S. Higgs (purser of Providence, &c.), Mr. Alfred Chenhalls (St. Just), Mr. Edward Bolitho, Mr. R. R. Michell, Mr. William Bolitho, Mr. Lanyon, Redruth; Mr. Mark Pearse, &c. The various tin-smelting companies in Cornwall were all represented, except Messers. Williams. Throughout the meeting the most perfect unanimity prevailed, and it is said the various smelters are desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power towards the promotion of the welfare of the mining interest. A strong feeling is said to have been expressed by many present as to the great injury caused frequently to the int trade by some engaged in it underselling others, thereby causing a tendency to depressed prices and distrust in the trade generally, acting thereby very prejudically to the interest of the miner. An auxions desire is even said to be expressed that any sales of tin ore should be withheld from any buyer who attempts on any occasion to undersell. The general tenor of the observations at the meeting seemed to imply that the aspect of the tin trade just now is healthy, and prices firm; but an immediate advance to any extent can hardly be anticipated. It is now nearly two months that in Cornwall the sun paid to the tin miners has been quite at a standstill; and it would be far better for all that the state of the trade should attain a healthy and very firm position, and that any advance should be the result of a sound and improved status, rather than there should be any merely temporary rise in prices followed by reduced quotations, which only tend to disappointment and renewed depression in the mining districts.—Cornish Telegraph. THE PRICE OF TIN .- The Miners' Association meeting, held at Pen-

# Notices to Connespondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

AST WHEAL FLORENCE.—In reply to the party asking for information relative to East Wheal Florence, I beg to say the mine is now known as Wheal Mary Florence, and its position and prospects are first-rate. The mine is opening up splendidly, and will, no doubt, if worked with energy, be highly remanerative. It embraces the same run of lodes as the celebrated Prince of Wales, and gives promise, ere long, of being equally productive. A parcel of copper ore is now being prepared for the market, broken in driving the adit level, not 20 fms. below surface. Nothing wanted but greater depth to make a dividend mine.—W. V.

The MINING JOURNAL may be had every Sunday morning of M. L. Nicoud Bellenger, rue Rivoll, 212, Paris. Price 65 centimes. Mr. Nicoud Bellenger also supplies all English and American books and newspapers to order.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENT SHEET was published, which contains—the Evidence taken before the Select Committee which contains—the Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Assessments of Mines, &c. (including the examination of Mr. Davey, M.P., Mr. John Taylor, Mr. R. Hunt, and Mr. Lumley)—Sir George Grey's Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Mines—the Mineral Resources of Hayti—the Steam-Engine: as it is, and as it should be—the Great Ironmaster, John Wilkinson—Absorption of Gases by Metals, &c.

# THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 8, 1867.

The returns of the Board of Trade, with respect to the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, which are now made up for the month, and the four months ending April 30, show a decrease in the value of the exports of 6,171,050%, as compared with the first four months of last year, the total for the present period being 56,186,529%, against 62,357,579% in 1866; but in comparison with 1865 there is an increase of no less than 8,479,711%, so that the statement put forth, although so much less in the aggregate than last year, is, nevertheless, a marvellous proof of the manner in which our shipping trade extends itself in every branch of produce and manufacture. For the month of April, the amountdeclared is 13,804,908%, against 15,366,414% in April, 1866, and 12,071,111% in April, 1865.

Mining industry maintains a good position in these heavy figures, and furnishes only about one-seventh of the decrease, whereas, in the increase, the usual proportion is about one-fifth. The total difference between the amount this year and that of last is 830,850%; the balance between the amount this year and that of last is 830,850%; the balance between 10,837,039% and 10,006,189%, after allowing for a collective increase in machinery, copper, and zinc, of 222,684%. Iron shows the largest amount of decrease, being 583,798% less than during the four first months of 1866. Hardwares and cutlery, 202,204%; lead, 88,154%; brass, 24,179%; and steel, 6552%. The increase in copper is 114,523%; machinery, 100,724%; and zinc, 7437%.

The transactions in gold and silver bullion and specie were in favour of this country during the period mentioned, the exports having amounted to 4,298,574%, and the imports to 5,334,185%. The excess of our shipments to ten countries over their remittances was 3,105,650%; but the excess of receipts from ten other countries over our exports was 4,414,2614, thus leaving a balance to the credit of England in these transactions of 1,035,611%. There is nothing very particular to allude to in the respective interch United States, 581,870l., against 33,616l.

# THE CHEAP IRON QUESTION.

By what process can a fair saleable quality of Staffordshire sheets be so manufactured as to lead to their sale in Liverpool at 84.3s, per ton? Yet at that price sheets made in the district named are now being sold at that port; and it costs 11s. 6d, per ton to transport them from the place of manufacture to the place of sale. "How much can the producer be getting out of such sales?" was the enquiry of the writer of this article when the fact was communicated to him, only three days ago, by an ironmaster who had just returned from seeking orders in Liverpool. "How much is he losing, you mean," was the rejoinder. It does not, however, follow that the feat cannot be accomplished, and money honestly made by the operation. The article in the MINING JOURNAL of last week may, perhaps, throw some light upon the question, supported, as that article would seem to have been in certain of its statements, by the information communicated by the writer in the succeeding article, which related to By what process can a fair saleable quality of Staffordshire sheets municated by the writer in the succeeding article, which related to the "State of Trade in the North of England." There it was stated—

the "State of Trade in the North of England." There it was stated—
"The effect of the bad trade has been to induce makers to force a market, and the low range of prices has offered great inducements to ironfounders and consumers generally to try whether the Cieveland iron would not answer their purpose as well as the more expensive brands. The consequence has been that this iron has risen into favour, and is now much more extensively used than it has ever been at any previous period. Not only has the home demand increased very considerably, but a heavy trade has sprung up with the Continent. The Belgian iron manufacturers and founders are importing large quantities of Middlesbro' iron. France is also a purchaser, and the continental blast-furnace proprietors have, in many instances, been blown-out."

There can be no doubt but that much be set to be a continent to the furnaces.

There can be no doubt but that much has yet to be learnt by the ironmasters in this country as to the benefits to be derived from the discoveries of the resources of Nature in the newer districts. But it

discoveries of the resources of Nature in the newer districts. But it does not follow that the knowledge at present acquired is sufficient to enable so great a reduction as 1l.6s. 6d. a ton to be effected in the making of sheet-iron; for that is the reduction between the price of sheets at the works in South Staffordshire, according to the "list" rates, and the price which we have given as operating in respect of the sales effected in Liverpool by certain makers.

The attention which is now, however, being given to the whole subject will soon furnish a solution of the problem. It is no new thing for very low prices to be accepted in the iron trade, as well as in every other manufacture, at exceptionally depressing times in commercial matters; but such reasons are not hinted as operating in the case under consideration, notwithstanding the rejoinder above quoted. Operations in the process of manufacture were hinted at which would have the effect of leaving the iron much less pure than is necessary to an excellent quality of iron; but it is not conclusive either that those operations were adopted, or that the iron was not of the "fair-saleable quality" that it professed to be. By the use of certain mixtures, not usually adopted by the proprietors of mills and forges, striptures, not usually adopted by the proprietors of mills and forges, strip-iron of a fair quality is being made in the same district at a price which would make the quotation of that description of iron as low in Liverpool as 71, 11s. 6d.; and we have reason to know that the rolling of strips at the price we have given is attended with a reasonable

At the same time, it would be unfair not to add that the merchant who is buying the cheap sheets was prepared to give 1t. more for sheets of a brand, also peculiar to South Staffordshire—that is, a guarantee of a quality of iron of the first class. But even at that enhanced price, as compared with the 8t. 5s. fron, the better quality could not be secured. Our object in referring to this matter is simply to keep before the trade the question which is now engaging so much attention. We feel convinced that much is yet to be accommuch attention. We feel convinced that much is yet to be accomplished in the matter of mixtures in the puddling-furnace, as well as in the use to be made in the crucible of those pigs which have not hitherto been regarded as suitable to the production of finished iron of a class that shall reflect credit upon the producers. If the experiments that have yet to be made should not result in a quality

of iron being turned out that shall be of this kind, the trade may not, if it values its prospects, go for cheap iron and bad. We han no fear of competition from any quarter, so long as the British may master will only avail himself of the growing facilities which as surrounding him for making a really good quality of iron by method which have not hitherto presented themselves to men who have been unaccustomed to watch narrowly how they can utilise the value products of other districts. Already the American masters are yield ing to the British the ability to produce first-class descriptions of ingrand steel to be used in the States, even with the existing heavy targeting the states of the stat

If their LEVOUI.

[Erratum.—In the article inserted last week entitled "Cheap Iron and God; art. 3, line 21, for "In that cinder condition," read "In that crude condition."

GOLD MINING has generally been considered peculiarly fickle and uncertain. Such was the opinion of the old Spaniards, who left upon the proverb that "A silver mine brings misery, and a gold mine ruin." If, however, we may judge by the experience of modern time, it is doubtful whether gold mining has not a fair claim to rail equally with either of the other metals as a profitable speculation. We would leave out of the question the gold diggings and washing of California and Australia, although even there true mining in making great progress, and the quartz has been penetrated to accaside rable depth. It is, however, in the older gold region of Brail that we find mining carried to a depth where some philosophers predicted gold would never be found, and where, on the contrary, it is more abundant than ever. The St. John del Rey Mining Company a remarkable instance of successful gold mining, secured by patients and perseverance. Another prize is added to the list in the Du Pedro North del Rey Company, which, after some years of patient labour, and an outlay of much capital, has met with a rich deposit of gold in a jacotinga formation. In last week's Journal we inserted a statement by Mr. WALTER Fucor, of the extraordinary realisable tained from some of the jacotings formations in Brazil, including the famous Gongo Soco Mine, formerly worked by the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company. Mr. Fucor is of opinion that there are many of those gold-bearing jacotings mines well worthy of being re-opened, and he is evidently more impressed with the value of the jacoting at than with the quartz lodes. The statement referred to formed an appendix to a report made to the directors of the Eastdel Rey Mining Company, who had employed Mr. Fucor to inspect the mines, and particularly a jacotinga lode which had been discovered on their property. The report is so favourable, and the prospects we encouraging, that the East del Rey Company, which is under liquidation, is about to be reconstituted, under the title of the Sao Vicente Gold

Gold Mining Company, and will, no doubt, be well received.

COPPER, &c.—The annual Parliamentary return shows that in the year 1866, 129,547 tons of copper ore and regulus, from Chili and other parts, were imported into the United Kingdom—11,346 tons of copper unwrought, &c.; 10,063 tons partly wrought, 270 tons of plates and sheets, and copper manufactures, and copper plates engraved of the value of 94754, this last item showing a great decrease from the previous year, when it amounted to 30,0544. The British copper exported in the year, chiefly sheets, nails, &c., amounted to 28,424 tons, asagainst 31,609 tons in the preceding year; India is the largest customer. The import of tin, chiefly from Singapore and the Straits, amounted to 5523 tons, and of ore and regulus 395 tons; and the British tinexported was 4280 tons, asagainst 5186 tons in 1865. The zinc imported, chiefly from Germany and Belgium, amounted to 29,239 tons; ore of zinc, 13,674 tons, as against 5158 tons in 1865. The zinc imported, chiefly from Germany and Belgium, amounted to 29,239 tons; ore of zinc, 13,674 tons, as against 5158 tons in 1865. The zinc imported was 4280 tons, as against 5158 tons in 1865. The zinc imported, chiefly from Germany and Belgium, amounted to 29,239 tons; ore of zinc, 13,674 tons, as against 5158 tons in 1865. The import of lead in 1866, chiefly from Spain, comprised 35,946 tons of pig and sheet lead; 10,155 of lead ore, as against 5584 tons in 1865; and 1058 tons of white lead. The British lead exported, chiefly to the United States, Chinn, Australia, Rassia, and France, comprised 20,563 tons of pig, 4728 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet, 2097 tons of piping, 2653 tons shot, 2918 tons rolled and sheet.

zinc, and 858 tons of foreign lead, pig, or sheet.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom in April was 829,505 tons, as compared with 930,079 tons in April, 1866, and 794,243 tons in April, 1865. Not withstanding the check which the exports are shown by these figures to have sustained in April, the deliveries to France amounted in that month to 172,410 tons, as compared with 141,073 tons in April, 1883, and 139,549 tons in April, 1865. The aggregate exports in the formonths ending April 30 were 2,716,700 tons, as compared with 2,915,877 tons in the corresponding period of 1866, and 2,637,795 tons in the corresponding period of 1865. The exports increased in the first four months of this year to the Hause Towns, France, Spain, &q.; but they declined to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Ltaly, the United States, Brazil, British India, &c. The exports to France to April 30 this year attained the considerable total of 656,942 tons, as compared with 576,471 tons to the corresponding date of 1885. The value of the coal exported in April was 426,887L, against 471,980L in April, 1866, and 375,385L in April 30, 1,421,955L, against 1,494,382L, in the corresponding period of 1866, and 1,280,163L in the corresponding period of 1865.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—The director of the chemical laboratoris

of 1866, and 1,280,163L in the corresponding period of 1865.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—The director of the chemical laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society writes—"Petroleum is not more dangerous than camphine or spirit of wine; but the public know the danger of the latter, and act accordingly; they do not know the danger of the latter, and act accordingly; they do not know the danger of the saved from the prejudices and immediate interests of its refiners, importers, brokers, and dealers, it may indeed become not only the fuel but the artificial light of the future, for the uses of the rich and poor alike. Petroleum is a mixture of spirit and oil; the spirit has the excellent properties of camphine or turpentine, and is far cheaper; the oil is as harmless as the old vegetable oils, superior to them in illuminating power, and its cost much less. It is the business of the refiner to separate the spirit from the oil, but at present this operation is only partly effected. Let the separation be made complete, and the two products be introduced into trade under honest names, and we shall probably hear little more of the danger of petroleum. Let the one be called "mineral turpentine," "mineral camphine," &c., and it will be treated with the usual precautions at tending the use of a spirit, the other be merely called "oil," "lamp oil," "paraffin oil," &c., and it will be treated as an oil. So long as a liquid containing a spirit is sold to the public as an oil, so long there will be frights and fires attending the use of petroleum. Sell the two separately, under their own names, and petroleum will probably receive a development as a fuel and a light hitherto unsuppeted by its most sanguine friends."

OUR FUTURE FUEL .- "I think there is little doubt (says Mr. W. Bridges Adams, in a letter to the Times) that the fuel of the future time will be liquid, and not solid. At present petroleum is dearer than coal, but the production will be constantly on the increase, and the cost will leasen. As steam fuel, a pound of petroleum will produce doabletts steam that can be got from a pound of coal, and it can be burnt as neatly as paraffin oil lamp, by proper adjustment, without smoke and without waste, and, what is more, in steam vessels without dirt or labour, or the need of roasting the stokers alive, and, moreover, needing only half the stowage space in proporties to the steam power. The firing a steam-boiler with liquid fuel will reduce to a process as simple as that of lighting gas in our houses, and, so far as our knowledge goes, petroleum can be more readily supplied than coal in the majority of the scaports we frequent. It may be urged that if we are to depend on pair leum artificially made from shale, we shall be under a disadvantage as compared with other nations, procuring it naturally from wells. Possibly so, but we did a great deal deeper; but the process of pumping up a liquid is less tellostless laborious, and likewise less destructive to the health of the workmen, that dangerous and ill ventilated. Political economy tells us that demand ensure supply, if quantity be existing. The first demand will be for war alhys, then for express steamships, then for river boats, then for locomotive engines, then for the testeam-nollers that have yet to level our macadamised streets, then for the testeam-nollers that have yet to level our macadamised streets, then for the morable and portable will always demand a better fuel than the stationary, and will pay Bridges Adams, in a letter to the Times) that the fuel of the future time will be liquid, and not solid. At present petroleum is deare

a better price. Gradually the factories will follow, and, lastly, the dwellings.

In the performing the performing the state of t

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION-No. VI. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The inspection of the admirable collection of mineral and metallurgical products shown by Prussia cannot fail to impress the visitor with wonder and regret that the whole of that country, including its recent annexations, has without exception proved a bottomless gulf for all English capital sent into it. No matter whether the gulf for all English capital sent into it. No matter whether the mines to be worked have been promising or unpromising, or whether the management be judicious and honest or careless and unscrupulous, the return hitherto obtained by English capitalists upon the capital invested in Prussian mines has never equalled sixpence per cent. The mining laws have been improved, until they are as liberal as those in any country in Europe: English management and Geram management have each been tried, and money, the great help to success in mining in all countries, has been provided with a lavish hand; yet even returns are seldom heard of by the English shareholders, and profits never. How can this apparent anomaly be explained, unless we look for an explanation in the hirudinal character of the Germans, and their general disregard of everything that does holders, and plants we look for an explanation in the hirudinal character of the Germans, and their general disregard of everything that does not directly lead to their own individual advantage: if English management be attempted, the ability to deal with the German workpeople does not exist,—the management and the workpeople pulling as directly in opposition to each other as the horses in GUERICKE's celebrated experiment with the Magdeburg spheres, whilst with German management and German workpeople the hope of a return being obtained for English capital must be considered hopeless. Yet the Prussian minerals are most attractive, and the profits obtained by Prussians from working them is every way satisfactory. There is ample capital in Prussia for working all the mines worth consideration, and it appears to be the very general feeling amongst Germans that the only mines offered to Englishmen are those which the Germans have already proved to be worthless, or those which present that the only mines offered to Englishmen are those which the Germans have already proved to be worthless, or those which present prospects so greatly inferior to other mines, often in the same locality, producing the same material, that a German would not think of touching them. If Englishmen be content to risk their money upon such speculations they have only themselves to blame for the inevitable result. The Germans are not such novices in mining as not to know the value of a mine, and not of a temperament to work upon even terms with the people of any other country. As a scientific collection of the mineral resources of the country, that in the Prussian court is so complete and so admirably arranged that, with the assistance of Mr. KOEHLER, the whole subject of Prussia's mineral wealth ance of Mr. Koehler, the whole subject of Prussia's mineral wealth may be thoroughly mastered in a few hours. In order that the full advantage of systematic arrangement may be had, the minerals have been most judiciously arranged under five principal heads. First, there is the fossil fuel, embracing the stone-coal proper, the newer stone-coal, the brown coal, turf, bituminous shale, asphalte, and mineral oil. Next come the ores applied to the manufacture of the metals, including those of iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc, nickel and cobalt, antimony, and quicksilver; and then the ores which are not employed in the manufacture of metal—manganese arrange subjects. coonic, antimorty, and quantities, and their literatures which are imployed in the manufacture of metal—manganese, arsenic, sulphur, and alum ores. The salt and mineral springs, and the building-stones and earthy minerals form the two last classes, so that it will

stones and earthy minerals form the two last classes, so that it will be seen that a more ready mode of treatment could not be desired.

The fossil fuel, which in Prussia as in all other countries is the mineral upon which the prosperity, not only of the mining industry but of the entire nation depends, is very properly given the first place; and it should be here mentioned that a most interesting and instructive Catalogue of the department has been prepared by direction of his excellency Count Von ITZENPLITZ, the Minister of Trade, by De HERMANN WEDDINGS whose name is already favourably tion of his excellency Count von ITEENPLITZ, the Minister of Trade, &c., by Dr. Hermann Wedding, whose name is already favourably known to the readers of the Journal. Although fossil fuel is found in almost all formations, there are two which claim especial atten-tion—the stone-coal and the brown coal formations; and a third, which occupies a position between the stone and brown coals, usually called the newer stone-coal. Of still later date is the peat forma-tion; and closely connected with these materials is the bitumen, or mineral oil, which sometimes swings forth, naturally, and is some mineral oil, which sometimes springs forth naturally, and is sometimes obtainable by artificial borings. The stone-coal occurs in numerous deposits in Prussia, and is already largely introduced into general commerce. The Upper Silesian district is well represented, specimens of all the principal descriptions of coal produced there being shown, and particular interest attaches to them from the fact that it is the facility of obtaining an abundance of good and cheen being shown, and particular interest attaches to them from the fact that it is the facility of obtaining an abundance of good and cheap fuel that has enabled the iron and zine smelting industry of the place to be so successfully developed. Then we have the caking coals and anthracite of Waldenburg. In this district the coal seems to occur in less favourable conditions than might be wished, but still there is an ample quantity of it, and the aggregate thickness of the seams, of which on the average about 13 are workable, varies from 46 to 100 ft. From the Wettin and Lobejun district three specimens of coal are exhibited—two by the Government officials and one from the Carl Moritz (private) Mine, near Ploetz, by the Gewerkschaft. The colliery operations of this province (Prussian Saxony) are chiefly in the hands of the Government, and the aggregate thickness of the an ecollery operations of this province (Prussian Saxony) are called in the hands of the Government, and the aggregate thickness of the seams varies from 13 to 20 ft. With respect to the coal deposits of the Harz and Thuringerwald, there are specimens of stone-coal from the Otto-Stollen, in Hefeld, in the Lower Harz, and from the Anna-Stallen Stallen (1997). Stollen, near Sulzhain. The Hobenburen and Osnabruck districts, in the province of Hanover, are represented by specimens of anthracite stone-coal, coking coal, flaming cool, and splint. But probably the finest show of stone-coal is that from the Ruhr, the excellent and large coal deposits on which extend from the neighbourhood of Hamm to the Rhine. In the northern and middle main basin the upper seams yield a good smithy coal and the lower a dressy and upper seams yield a good smithy coal, and the lower a drossy and sandy coal. The eastern part of the coal field is decidedly less regular than the western part: in the latter there are, in the deepest or northern basin, 90 known seams, of which 60 are workable, giving an aggregate thickness of 161 ft. From this district there are exhibited cannel, gas, coking, flaming, and lean coal, as well as specimens of the washed smalls, and of the cokes manufactured from the several kinds of coal. The Late and West Michael was the several washed of coal. mens of the washed smalls, and of the cokes manufactured from the several kinds of coal. The Inde and Worm district is well represented by the exhibits of the Eschweiler Bergwerks Verein and of the Aachen-Hongener-Bergwerks-Aktiengesellschaft, the bituminous, anthracitic, and lean coal being each represented. From the Saarbrucken district, where there is a deposit of more than 1000 square miles, but which is frequently broken up by porphyry and melaphire, and often covered by the rothliegended and bunter sandstone, so that not more than 600 square miles appears at the surface. The relative value of the several stone-coal deposit, may be judged of by the following figures, which relate to 1865, taken from the mining portions of the statistics published by the Prussian Ministry of Commerce: of the statistics published by the Prussian Ministry of Commerce

| District. | Centners. | District. | Centners. | Minden | 202,206 | Waldenburg | 24,161,798 | Wetlin and Lobejun | 1,453,086 | Saarbrucken | 58,976,244 | Saerbrucken | 58,976,244 | Worm and Inde | 15,624,076 | Ruir | 31,842,299 | Then the control of the contro

Then there are the specimens from the newer stone-coal formations, exhibited from the South of Hanover, Oberkirchen, Minden, and Osnabruck. But the fuel that is undoubtedly entitled to be con-

sidered the national fuel of Germany is the brown coal, and to this the utmost attention has been given in the collection. The brown coal from the plains and that from the hill countries are separated from each other, and each of these divisions is then subdivided, not only so as to distinguish the several districts from which the various specimens are obtained, but also to show the purposes to which the coals represented are applied. Beginning with the eastern group, in the plain countries, there is, on the right of the Vistula, the Braunsberg deposit, consisting of a single seam, 7 feet thick. Then between the Vistula and the Oder there is a deposit, which lies between Fordon, on the former river, and Costelletz, in the official district of Marienwerder, containing five seams, and with two workable seams extend northward to Dulzig, near Schwetz. The deposite extending from Bronau, near Guhrau, to Polish Wartenberg and Trebnitz, in the Breslau districts, often changes from brown coal into pitch-coal, and reaches as much as 27 ft. in thickness. The deposits of the same kind of coal near Frankfurt on the Oder are found 30 ft. thick near Zilenzig, and 35 ft. near Schermeissel, and there is a 53 feet seam at Obornik, near Landsberg on the Warte. Between the Oder and the Harz there are found the Rauen and Petersdorf deposits, near Furstenwalde, on the left bank of the Spree, where three seams are known over a great extent of country; they dip from 20° to 70°, and form numerous basins and saddles. To the southeastward they assume important proportions between Guben and Gruneberg, and as far as Sabor, on the Oder. where they sometimes 20 to 70°, and form numerous basins and saddles. To the south-eastward they assume important proportions between Guben and Gruneberg, and as far as Sabor, on the Oder, where they sometimes reach 16 ft. thick. There are specimens from a seam which averages from 5 to 10 ft. thick, which occurs near Freienwalde, on the Oder, and also some from the deposits near Sorau, in the Frankfurt dis-trict, and which at Muskau, for example, assumes such importance that the two upper seams reach a thickness of from 80 to 85 feet. Considered with regard to the purposes to which they are explicit that the two upper seams reach a thickness of from 80 to 85 feet. Considered with regard to the purposes to which they are applied these brown coals are classified according as they are applied these brown coals are classified according as they are applied to fuel, such as bituminous wood lignite, cherry coal, earthy brown, moor coal, and compressed brown coal; or as they are used for the manufacture of tar, parafin, and mineral oil. The western group, which abuts upon the Teutoberg forest, is represented, but from the proximity of the stone-coal there are but few points where it is regarded as of technical importance. There are in this collection some specimens of leaf-coal, brown coal, and silicious slate, applicable to the manufacture of mineral oil and parafin, from a mine at Romrikeberg bei Rott, exhibited by the Rhenish Beleuchtungs-Aktien-Gesellshaft at Beuel, which are well worthy of examination. The Romrikeberg bei Rott, exhibited by the Rhenish Beleuchtungs-Aktien-Gesellshaft at Beuel, which are well worthy of examination. The brown coal from the hill countries is equally well represented: there are specimens of the various kinds of glance and brown coal in the Vogelsberg and Habichtswald district, including samples from the 100-ft. seam of the Mayence basin; whilst from the formations above the basalts of the Westerwald (in the Westerwald district) are brown coals, lignites, and bituminous wood. The brown coal deposits of the Eifel are of little technical importance, so that the statistics of the brown coal production for 1865 may be at once given. But I should first direct attention to a very beautiful little exhibit, which forms part of the Vogelsberg and Habichtswald collection, that no one should fail to look at—I allude to the casket of polished lignite from the Ronneberg brown coal works, exhibited by Mr. WIGAND, one should lain to look at—I allude to the casket of poinsned lighter from the Ronneberg brown coal works, exhibited by Mr. WIGAND, Bergamts-Assessor of Holzhausen. During 1865 there was produced:

Together ..... 100,428,921 511

To which must be added the yield of the annexed countries (the latest statistics for these are for 1864 only), which was for Hanover, 105,663 centners; Hesse, 3,039,531 centners; and Nassau, 1,031,917 centners—4,177,111 centners. Next we come to the peat, of which many excellent specimens are exhibited. Both the Eastern Sea or Baltic lowlands, and the North Sea or Lower Rhine lowlands, are rich in peat moors, which can be profitably wrought where large towns or brickmaking districts exist in the neighbourhood, and which at other times can be drained, and made available for agricultural purposes. In the vicinity of Berlin peat working is carried on upon a very considerable scale. There is some compressed peat from Lobez, near Putzig, in the Danzig district; and, lastly, there are specimens of bituminous shales, asphalt, and mineral oils; the latter, which are chiefly from the newly-acquired province of Hanover, being apparently well worthy of more extensive development than it has hitherto received. I had intended to dispose of the Prussian minerals in one notice, but this appears to be impracticable, for as there are still the ironstones (including the spiegeleisen ores, from which is produced the metal that has obtained for the Cologne and Musen Mining Company a reputation enabling it to acquire all the To which must be added the yield of the annexed countries (the lat-Musen Mining Company a reputation enabling it to acquire all the more valuable deposits in the province, and to be thus prepared to crush any opposition that may be brought against it) to be noticed, as well as the copper, lead, silver, zinc, and other ores used in the production of metals and the various mining products not so used, I should have to continue to an inconvenient length; the remaining portion of the collection must, therefore, form the subject of a

FLORA OF THE COAL MEASURES .- In connection with the department above referred to, there is one collection which, from the great interest that will be attached to it by all who take a scientific, rather than a mere industrial and commercial, view of the Exhibition, requires something more than a passing notice—the coal fossils and photographs exhibited by Prof. GOEPPERT, of Breslau. The object of the professor, whose name is already well known to the readers of the Mining Journal as one of the most successful teachers of geology in Germany, has been to enable the structure of the coal formation to be readily and thoroughly understood. The photographs consist of 20 heavitfully expected the tructure of the foreit of 29 beautifully-executed plates—indeed, the structure of the fossils, owing to the effect of the graduations of light and shade, appears to be almost more readily discernible in the pictures than in the uniform owing to the effect of the graduations of light and shade, appears to be almost more readily discernible in the pictures than in the uniform black mass of the original—and there are the natural fossils upon which the scientific geologist would willingly feast his eyes for hours. The flora of the stone coal formation is represented by photographs of a sigillaria cyclostigma, 2 ft. square; by an araucarites carbonarius 1 ft. broad in the stem, another showing the stem with the bark on, and the third a 1½-ft. log; by Saganeria, caelata, obovata, and aculeata; and by Stigmaria ficoides, Lepidofioios laricinus, Halonia punctata, BRONGNIART'S Trigonocarpus Noggerathii, and GOEPPERT'S T. Schulzianus. Then, there are drawings of Stigmario-sigillaria, from 6 in. to 5 ft. long, from the coal of the President Pit, near Bochum, and which was made the subject of a notice in GOEPPERT'S "Flora of the Permian Formation," published a few years since at Cassel. And, lastly, there is the collection of the fossils themselves. In the way of sigillariae, the species Brongniartii (Geinitz), intermedia, elegans, Deutschiana, Boblayi, and maxima with Noggerathia leaves, are exhibited; there is a Noggerathia 2 feet long, and there are a large number of other fossils equally interesting. From the brown coal formation, Prof. GOEPPERT shows a branch from the largest known fossil trunk, which measures 36 feet in circumference, and is displayed in the palzeontological portion of the botanical garden of Breslau; this is GOEPPERT's cupressinoxylon ponderosum, from the brown coal formation, of Schwarter (Schwarter, Caller). These capitics are next including in the fossil conifers. Then there is a cross section of a stem 6 ft, high of cupressinoxylon ponderosum, from the brown coal formation of Schwarter (Schwarter (Schwarter). graph of the fossil coniters. Then there is a cross section of a stem 6 ft. high of cupressinoxylon ponderosum, from the brown coal formation of Schwarker (Solms). These conifers are particularly interesting, as forming the principal mass of the North German miocene formation. The last, though not least attractive, specimen connected with the brown coals is that of clay from the upper tertiary beds of Schossnitz, near Breslau, arranged stratum by stratum with the plants schosnitz, near Bresiala, arranged stratum by stratum with the plants which occur in connection. Prof. GOEPPERT has made a collection, of which both teachers and amateurs are likely to be jealous, and many will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a set of the photographs, which the Professor has published through Messrs. MARUSCHKE and BERENDT, of Breslau, as a substitute for the originals: they are, undoubtedly, entitled to find a place in every reclorical pursuant by the profit of the property of in every geological museum having any pretensions to completeness.

ALKALI MANUFACTURE IN WESTPHALIA.—Some few years since HARKAII MANUFACTURE IN WESTPHALIA.—Some few years since reference was made in the Journal to the discovery, by Capt. CHRISTIAN HARKORT, of an immense deposit of blackband and other ironstone ores, as well as ores of other metals, upon the extensive estates of Miss LOUISE HARKORT, in the Hagen district of Westphalia; and incidental mention was made of a deposit of pyrites, which, although

of very fair quality, was passed by as of but little importance in comparison with the other minerals at disposal. The consequence was that there was greater difficulty in finding capitalists ready to undertake the utilisation of the pyrites than to work the iron and other ores, which promised a more speedy return for the outlay. But that the pyrites was valuable was beyond question, and the lady who owned it, feeling that no material loss was likely to attend the working of the deposit, whilst advantage must result from even a small additional amount of industry in the village, determined to make the necessary outlay for establishing the works. Owing to the peculiar nature of the ore to be treated, the processes adopted elsewhere were found to be inapplicable, but the sound practical knowledge of Mr. RUDOLPH HUMMELTENBERG, who by this time had become the chief of the works, enabled every difficulty to be at length overcome, and products are now manufactured at the works of widow HUMMELTEN of the works, enabled every difficulty to be at length overcome, and products are now manufactured at the works of widow HUMMELTENBERG-HARKORT which are fully equal to any that come into the market. Turning to the left from the Rue de Prusse, the case now under consideration occupies the right-hand corner of Saal 36, and although not of great size is undoubtedly superior to any exhibited. The soda crystals are of such size and brilliancy that they appear almost like jewels; yet it appears that not only these, but the whole of the articles exhibited are taken from parcels as they are sent out in the ordinary course of business, nothing having been especially prepared. There is sulphuric acid of 60° of strength, and other of 66°; muriatic acid of 20°; sulphate of soda, calcined and in crystals; soda-salt; caustic soda; and caustic alkaline lye, each of a quality which is certainly all that can be desired; whilst the fact of its being produced from a material which formerly would have been thrown aside as worthless gives it a great advantage in respect of price. The pyrites used at Mrs. HUMMELTENBERG-HARKORT'S Works is obtained exclusively from her Schwelm Mine, where 10 men, representing 40 souls, sively from her Schwelm Mine, where 10 men, representing 40 souls, are constantly employed, whilst in the works themselves no less than are constantly employed, whilst in the works themselves no less than 120 workmen, representing 500 souls, are engaged. The annual make has already reached 100,000 thalers (15,000L), and so rapidly is the business extending itself that additional plant has now been laid down for doubling the make, and probably before the Exhibition closes the Harkorten Chemical Works will be sending products into the market at the rate of 30,000L worth per annum, which, considering the value of money in Germany, and the facilities for extension of the trade, cannot but be considered highly satisfactory. The exhibit is well worthy of careful inspection well worthy of careful inspection.

CARR'S DISINTEGRATOR.—Although novelty is claimed for many machines, there are comparatively few inventors who go so far as to declare that even the principle upon which their invention is based was alike unknown to Moses and to the Commissioners of Patents declare that even the principle upon which their invention is based was alike unknown to Moses and to the Commissioners of Patents now in office, as well as to everyone antecedent or contemporaneous with either of them, so that in making such a claim Mr. CARR naturally causes much attention to be directed to his apparatus. The idea which led to the invention was, probably, suggested by the old patent, to which reference has frequently been made in the Journal, under which it was proposed to crush minerals, ores, and other hard substances by firing them out of a cannon againsta wall; but in carrying out the idea there is an entire difference in detail, the machine now under consideration having a perfect prototype in the egg-whisks and butter-churns which have been for many years in use in the United States. The result of this happy combination has been a machine which seems to have given great satisfaction wherever it has been adopted, and which has gained honourable mention and a prize medal at the London and Dublin Exhibitions respectively. The machine has been adopted in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in many foreign parts, and has been applied in connection with chemical and manure works, sugar manufacture, the preparation of patent fuel, and many other industrial processes; and it may be stated, in recommendation of its merits, that several persons have purchased a second machine, and that one manure company has no less than four in use. Nor is the inventor less satisfied with the results than his customers, for he declares that, "were it possible for him to live to the age of Methuselah, and if he occupied the entire time in scheming at new inventions, he would most assuredly have no more chance of again discovering such another sweeping novelty as the disintegrator is in mills than Columbus would have had of discovering such ing at new inventions, ne would most assuredly have no more chance of again discovering such another sweeping novelty as the disintegrator is in mills than Columbus would have had of discovering such another continent as America." The machine consists of four distinct series of rods, held together by rings placed concentrically, and each alternate series revolving in the opposite direction; the stuff to be crushed is :hrown into the centre, and gets crushed by coming in contact with the rods and with the other pieces of stuff under treatment, as it is driven outward by the centrifugal force.

# REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 6.—The Coal Trade continues steady, with a good demand for most descriptions of coal-and coke. When a revival of trade does take place, which must occur sooner or later, those trades must be exceedingly active, as they have continued pretty satisfactory all through the severe depression which has been so long generally felt. As we have noticed often lately, the capabilities of the steam coal district, especially for producing coal, are rapidly increasing, so that when the demand does come increased supplies can be confidently looked for. Matters have been amicably settled at the Seaton Delavel Colliery between the owners and the men. A small advance of about 1d. per ton has been given, and this has been accepted by the men, which has put an end to all misunderstanding, a very fortunate circumstance, as the stoppage, or partial stoppage, of those important works would have been a very great misfortune in the district. A dreadful case of overwinding occurred at the Washington Colliery, the cage having been drawn up to the pulley, by which ten poor

circumstance, as the stoppage, or partial stoppage, of those important works would have been a very great misfortune in the district.

A dreadful case of overwinding occurred at the Washington Colliery, the cage having been drawn up to the pulley, by which ten poor fellows perished. One attempted to save himself by leaping out of the cage, but he fell backwards into the shaft. When the cage was drawn up to the pulley the force was so great that the wire-rope was broken, and the cage fell down the shaft, dragging the unfortunate inmates with it, and they were all shockingly mutilated. The bodies were found after the lapse of a few hours in the sump, where there was a quantity of water, which had to be drawn off before they could be reached. The inquest was opened on Monday, at the inn at Washington, before the coroner, Mr. J. M. Favell, and a respectable jury. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, was present. Mr. C. M. Barker, solicitor, of Sunderland, attended on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. Thomas Taylor, the engineman under whose management the dreadful occurrence took place, was present during the proceedings, and be had a very dejected appearance, Levidence was given by Mr. Chariton, the underviewer, as to the time of the occurrence, the depth of the shaft, &c. Mr. Walters, the engineer, said that the brakeman, who was under his charge, he considered to be an experienced and properly qualified man. All the machinery was in good working order. John Coulsin, the banksman, said he had not seen a copy of the rules. He has been a banksman six years. When the men were coming up he went to team the coals at the heap. He was act at the shaft when the men came up, as he had not completed the emptying of the coals. Perhaps the evidence given by the brakeman himself is of the greatest importance. Thomas Taylor deposed that he was aware that the men were to ride from the Maudiin seam, and the signal was given as usual. I drew the cage up as usual until the bell connected with the indicator in the ergine-

the covering up of one whilst the other was being used.

The accident at Washington Colliery has led to a strike there, the men refusing to go to work until some additional "keps" are put up, to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such a disaster. The usual "keps" are in at this pit for landing the coal tubs—that is, the pit is fitted up in every respect in a similar manner to that in universal use here; but, looking at this lamentable occurrence, the men wish for the erection of additional machinery, so that, in case the engineman should at any future time be so unfortunate as to draw the cage up to the pulleys, this additional provision should operate

as a check, and prevent the cage descending the shaft. can be no objection, and the owners offer none; but, on To this there can be no objection, and the owners offer none; but, on the contre promise most faithfully to comply with the wishes of the men at earliest possible moment. Such a piece of mechanism cannot be erected in a day, and it really is to be regretted that the men refuse to go to work; and in doing so they are certainly, as is too often the case, led wrong. It is perfectly absurd, and an indirect insult, to pretend to mistrust the intentions of the owners as to the completion of tend to mistrust the intentions of the owners as to the complete the new "keps." At the inquest the banksman was severely censured, and justly so, for not attending to the shaft when the men were coming up; and the question was also mooted as to the use of the "keps" then at work for the prevention of the descent of the cage. When coals are being drawn these "keps" are in constant use, but are not used when the pit is done drawing coals. Had the banksman been at the shaft, and had he shut these "keps" in, it is possible, and, inat the shart, and had be shut these "keps" in, it is possible, and, indeed, highly probable, that the cage would have been arrested in its progress downwards. Some of the local papers have been writing on this subject, and have committed great blunders; they (the writers) appear to imagine that the usual "keps" were not in at Washington, which is a great mistake.

appear to imagine that the usual "keps" were not in at Washington, which is a great mistake.

At the Northern Mining Institute meeting, on Saturday, there was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. T. E. Forster, the President. The paper of Mr. Cockburn "On Underground Conveyance in the Cleveland District, with remarks on the Clip-Pulley," was discussed. Mr. Cockburn read some further remarks on a double-

was discussed. Mr. Cockourn read some further remarks on a doubleacting 9-in. pump he has at work, the clip-pulley being used in this
case for the purpose of transmitting the power to the pump, and he
also gave the cost of this apparatus.

The paper of Mr. Morison, "On Underground Haulage at Pelton
Colliery," was also partly discussed; and Mr. Morison gave further
particulars as to the cost of haulage there, and further particulars
will, no doubt, be forthcoming at a future meeting as to the amount
of frieting in passing round curves

will, no doubt, be forthcoming at a future meeting as to the amount of friction in passing round curves.

The tail-rope committee has not as yet made any further report, but it is undsrstood that they are making good progress with their labours, and their report will be looked for with much interest.

Mr. Harper's paper "On Safety-Cage Apparatus" was not discussed, owing to the absence of the writer. But in connection with this subject it may be noticed that a motion was brought before the institute that a select committee be appointed to investigate the important subject of safety-cages, and also apparatus for unhooking the cap in case it is taken up to the pulley: and this motion was carried unanimously, and the members of it appointed, the said committee to report as to the best machinery already invented to effect these purposes.

It is almost needless to remark that the late accidents at Walbottle and Washington Collieries, from over-winding, have caused a great sensation here, and if any really practical, useful plans can be brought forward for effecting these objects—that is, the safe and useful work-

sensation here, and if any reality practical, useful plans can be brought forward for effecting these objects—that is, the safe and useful working of safety-cages—calculated to guard against loss of life from the breakage of ropes, and also for over-winding, the machinery for effecting this purpose will probably be extensively adopted. With respect to over-winding, this subject has not hitherto occupied much attention in this district, as very few cases of loss of life from this cause here prought the cause have occurred; but these appalling cases have brought the subject into painful notice, and the result is that the attention of en-gineers will be directed to the means of preventing the recurrence of such disasters.

COXHOE COLLIERIES .- For several months past the operations at COXHOE COLLIERIES.—For several months past the operations at these important collierles have been gradually assuming an aspect of decided improvement. At South Kelloe Pit, where the work of "coal getting" has been wholly suspended on consequence of anoverflow of water, the energetic efforts of the acting officials have been rewarded with marked success, and it is expected that in a short time productive operations will be resumed. A difficulty of a similar kind has been threatened at the Coxhoe "New Winning," the water having risen in certain portions of the mine, but here also the enterprise of the agents has been highly successful, and a continued improvement is manifest. At Heugh Hall, however, there is special cause for congratulation. In the face of difficulties which, twelve months ago, were deemed insurmountable, the yield of coal has substained a gradual increase to upwards of 300 tons per day, whereas at the period fast referred to the daily yield did not reach 100 tons.

Tapping a New Reast. FURNACE.—A fine large new furnace, re-

TAPPING A NEW BLAST-FURNACE.—A fine large new furnace, recently completed under the supervision of Mr. B. Ford, engineer, Tees Ironworks, Middlesbro', and which belongs to Messrs, Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., ironmasters, was tapped on Wednesday. The height of the furnace is 75 feet 6 inches, its cubical contents being 21,000 feet; and it is an embodiment of all the most recent improvements and appliances connected with the manufacture of iron.—Neuropatile Daily Chronick. Newcastle Daily Chronic

# REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 6.—The Iron Trade appears decidedly quieter. The improvement in the orders received at and after quarter-day has not been maintained during the past month, and the recent failures have increased the tendency to take a gloomy view of future prospects. There are, however, some who see consolation in the midst of trouble, and who say that the present depressed state of the trade has been brought about by the competition of needy men, who were at once raising wages and reducing prices. Disappointing, however, as the present aspect of the trade is, there is every reason to anticipate recovery shortly. The prostration of railway capital only defers the restoration of railway business, and other sources of demand cannot but soon become active. The recovery in the money market is an encouraging omen, though it may be some time before its effects are fully felt. The failures noticed last week have naturally excited anxiety, owing to the amount of bad debts shown by the accounts of the firms. So far as the losses by those which have failed are concerned, they appear to be widely distributed, and to be shared by concerns out of as well as within the district. The Dudley and West Bromwich Bank, and a private discounter at Bilston, hold a good deal of the paper. Hematite and native pig-makers will be great losers. It is worthy of note that hardly has the complaint died away that Belgium has carried off our iron trade, than the Moniteur des Interes Materiel of that country bewails the depression of the trade there owing to the severity of English competition. JUNE 6 .- The Iron Trade appears decidedly quieter. The improve-

Belgium has carried off our iron trade, than the Moniteur des Interets Materiel of that country bewails the depression of the trade there, owing to the severity of English competition.

The lock-out of miners in South Derbyshire, near Burton-upon-Trent, continues and extends. The masters discharge all who join the Unions; this is adopted as a text by the promoters of the Unions, who urge that such tyranny can only be resisted by union amongst the men. The numbers locked-out are increasing, and active efforts are employed to obtain subscriptions in support of them.

Asteam-boiler burst, with fatal consequences, yesterday, near Tamworth, at the paper-mills of Messrs. Fisher and Co., Kettlebrook. The fireman, John West, was so dreadfully scalded that he died the same afternoon; and a labourer, named Richard Hall, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The boiler was situate a few feet from the main building, and burst whilst the mill was in full operation. A part of it, weighing 3 tons, was found nearly 200 yards away, in an adjoining field; and another portion fell into a reservoir 100 yards distant. Great injury was done to buildings near, and it was a matter of wonder that many persons were not injured. The was retained to the wint the boiler, and the fresh the water had got low in the boiler, and the fresh was retained to the wint the boiler, and the fresh was retained to the wint the boiler, and the fresh was retained to the wint the boiler, and the fresh was retained to the policy and the fresh the water had got low in the policy. And the fresh was retained to the policy and the fresh was retained to the product that the water had got low in the policy and the fresh the water had got low in the policy. away, in a water was distant. Great injury was done to buildings near, and it was a matter of wonder that many persons were not injured. The supposition is that the water had got low in the boiler, and the fresh water was poured in when the plates were red hot. It is remarkable to be a supposed fireman had two brothers killed at the same works. that the deceased fireman had two brothers killed at the same works.

An unusually large casting has been successfully run at the works of Messrs. Claridge and North, near Bilston, which weighed 30 tons n unusually large ca in the rough. It was the base or cup for a helve hammer, its dimensions being 17 feet by 9. Hitherto the bed and stools for the harness gear of these hammers have been cast separately from the base or but in this case the harness, bed, and stools, as well as the main shaft stool, were cast in one piece with the cup, thereby increasing the bearing surface for the cup, and thus, by distributing the weight and work of the hammer over a much larger surface, lessening the liability to sink, and other mishaps to which the foundations of

liability to sink, and other mishaps to which the foundations of hammers are liable.

Mr. I. Spooner, stipendiary magistrate of South Staffordshire, on Friday, fined Mr. Isaiah Kendrick, of the Whitehall Colliery, Greets

ordered was not delivered until a week after Mr. Baker visited the colliery. In answer to the magistrate, it appeared that from fifty to sixty men were working for a month without the indicator, on which Mr. Spooner said he felt it to be his duty to inflict the highest penalty the law allows.

the law allows.

In the case of "Regina v. Cope," the following opinion of Mr. Jas. Motteram, barrister, who conducted the defendant's case before the magistrate, has been published:—"I have with great are considered the facts of this case, and the law applicable thereto, and with the greatest respect for Mr. Spooner, and with all becoming deference to his opinion, I regret to find myself unable to arrive at the conclusion has a rivered to Conthe contrave the learned stippediary's desired. he has arrived at. On the contrary, the learned stipendiary's decision upon both the points in this case, in my judgment, is wrong in law, and not warranted by the facts as proved in evidence upon the hearing of the information." It is added—"This opinion will be most valuable to the Mine Agents' Association, when they lay their case before the Home Secretary."

There are evidently two kinds of mercy—one to persons who suffer,

or who may suffer, loss of life or other injury through the careless-ness of others; and another which is extended to those who recklessly occasion such danger. At the Burslem Police Court, on Tuesday, Caleb Hancock and Joseph Whitlock, colliers, employed at the Clough Hall Colliery, appeared to answer a charge of having neglected to obey the orders of the chartermaster, as required by the 36th special rule. Both defendants pleaded guilty. Mr. Sherratt, who appeared for the complainant, stated that the chartermaster went down into for the complainant, stated that the chartermaster went down into the pit on May 4, when he ascertained that in one part of the shaft there was a quantity of gas. He gave positive orders to the defendants that naked lights were not to be used, but lamps only. Notwithstanding, five or six days afterwards they used naked lights, and the consequence was that there was an explosion, and a man was slightly injured. It was impossible to tell how serious explosions might not be under such circumstances, and the only security for the safety of the men was compelling the rules to be obeyed. He had been instructed to ask only for the infliction of a nominal fine, hoping that the case would be a warning to these men and to others. Mr. Sherratt added that it was a precisely similar case to this that led to the unfortunate affair at Talke. The defendants were fined 20s, and costs (14s, 6d.) affair at Talke. The defendants were fined 20s, and costs (14s, 6d.)

# REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JUNE 6 .- Most of the ironworks in Derbyshire are now doing very fair trade, in comparison with the other iron-making districts in the kingdom. At Staveley, where there is one of the largest forges in the country, the men are fully employed, the company having been kept busy for a considerable time past in that department. They still, however, find that the coal trade is not so brisk as it has been, notwithstanding the fact that summer prices are the rule. The loss sustained owing to the dispute in the early part of the year is now being felt by the men, and, gathering knowledge from experience, the major part of them are now satisfied that the best union is that which draws together the workmen and the employer. Although there has been considerable loss of trade, the company, under the able management of Mr. C. Markham, continues to flourish, and the able management of Mr. C. Markham, continues to flourish, and another interim dividend is to be paid on the 13th inst. The company is nearly the only limited one connected with the coal and iron trades whose shares command a high premium, other large concerns, like Brown's and Cammell's, being quoted at above 20 discount. In addition to the half-dozen pits at present at work, another one is being sunk by the firm to the black shale coal, to a depth of about 300 yards. In the other parts of the district there is also a falling off its the activity of the coal, being forwarded by railway. To Lordon yards. In the other parts of the district there is also a failing off in the quantity of coal being forwarded by railway. To London alone there has been 34,539 tons less sent during May than in the previous month. From Clay Cross there was sent to the metropolis for the month 19,172 tons, against 26,934 tons for April; Codnor Park, 5115 tons; Eckington, 9764 tons; and Staveley, 4950 tons.

The trade in the Sheffield district is by no means active, although in the heavy departments of the steel business some of the houses are tolerably wall, off for orders. Makers of locomotive and other

are tolerably well off for orders. Makers of locomotive and other machinery, as well as tyres and axles, are also favourably employed, whilst nearly all kinds of knives are not in much request. Most of the ironworks are doing rather more than they have been, and the prospects are more encouraging. At Parkgate and the Midland there is a very fair amount of business being done, and the same is also the case at Milton and Elsecar. The furnaces on the Trent are in full blast, and some new ones are about to be erected. From the same locality a good deal of ironstone is being forwarded into Derbyshire and Yorkshire for mixing with the native ore. The demand for Coal is extremely quiet, and many of the collieries are working short time. To London and the South there is only little doing, and some of the collieries have got a little coal stacked. There has been a considerable falling off in the quantity forwarded by rail, the Silkstone, a favourite coal in London, being represented by 13,565 tons, of which Wharncliffe is credited with 3362 tons. The Great Eastern line is doing rather more than it has been, the returns for May showing that it carried into the metropolis no less than 38,761 tons, of full blast, and some new ones are about to be erected. From the ing that it carried into the metropolis no less than 38,761 tons, of ing that it carried into the metropolis no less than 35, for tons, of which Kilnhurst supplied 4735 tons. The export trade has not as yet assumed its usual proportions, so that there has been a very large number of loaded wagons waiting at Grimsby, and but a few keels at Hull. To the cotton districts in Lancashire there is only a limited

enquiry for slack and engine fuel.

Several new collieries are being opened out—an extensive one Monk Bretton, a village about two miles from Barnsley, and a smaller Monk Bretton, a village about two miles from Barnsley, and a smaller one at Bloom Green, near Darton. With regard to the coal field belonging to Earl Manvers, near Swinton, and which comprises some 1200 acres, the negociations for opening it out have for the present terminated; still, as the estate is advantageously situated for the transit of minerals by rail and water, it is not likely to remain unworked for any length of time. At Newhill, in the same locality, in the colliery commenced by Dr. Payne, and now in the hands of a small proprietary, there are some 10 or 12 yards of water in the shaft. There is no alteration at the Oaks Colliery, and it is expected that a meeting of the mining engineers will shortly take place, and strong hopes are entertained that a report of a satisfactory character will hopes are entertained that a report of a satisfactory character will be issued. The notice in last week's *Mining Journal* relative to the position taken by the Mansion House committee with regard to the disposal of the funds has resulted in a communication to the secredisposal of the third has been a conference between the two committees, which it is to be hoped will turn out satisfactory.

THE SHEFFIELD TRADE OUTRAGES COMMISSION .tainly prepared to have a good deal of interesting information re-lative to strikes, and that singular institution indigenous to Sheffield, called "rattening," by the Commission now sitting in that town, but we had no idea of anything approaching the startling revelations of Wednesday. That the cutting of bands, the ripping open of bellows, and such like outrages, have been of frequent occurrence, is only to repeat an oft-told tale, but to find that the leaders of some of the Unions were cognisant of them, and actually provided the means for carrying them out, shows the power which such associations can call into existence Indeed, the ramifications are of a truly dangerous character, and show how powerless many of the masters must be in dealing with their workpeople, and regulating the affairs connected with their own business. Thus, it appears that in one of the branches of the steel trade two distinct bodies have agreed to assist each other in compelling men to pay to Union funds, raising the prices of work, and in every way compelling all persons to do as they wished. The rule is, as one of the witnesses described to do as they wished. The rule is, as one of the witnesses described it, to the effect that if the grinders wish, for a given purpose, to stop work at a certain firm, they can call out the forgers, who would then be paid from the funds of the former. This course is one that is often adopted, more particularly in cases where men refuse to conoften adopted, more particularly in cases where men refuse to contribute to the Union. The result of such a system has been that masters have often been obliged to cause their men to pay towards the support of what they knew was opposed to their interests. But of all the confessions, probably, ever made in connection with trade disputes, none come up in cool atrocity to that made by Mr. Joseph Thompson, the secretary to the Scissor Forgers' Provident Society. To pay Mrs. Clarke he had to take money from the funds unknown, as he states to the committee and then got the woman to sign a Friday, fined Mr. Isaiah Kendrick, of the Whitehall Colliery, Greets Green, near West Bromwich, 20% and costs, for neglecting to provide an indicator to the winding-engine, showing the position of the load in the pit. Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines, laid the complaint. He said that he visited the colliery on Feb. 22, and there was then no indicator. A month afterwards he went, and a plain disc had been put up, but without figures, and the engineman could only judge from it of the position of the load by calculation. The defendant pleaded guilty, but, in mitigation, it was urged that the work was begun on January 10, and an indicator which had been

doubtless, receive the Commissioners' certificate, to which his candow entitles him; but he will also have given a serious blow to the great power at present wielded by Trades Unions. That such practices a those alluded to should have grown up and increased in a commanity like that of Sheffield is, to say the least, astonishing, and as some legislation on the matter will be the result of the enquiry, we cannot but look forward to a great change in the laws for the regulation of trade, and such as will not only be hailed as a boon by the employer of labour, but by the respectable and intelligent portions of the working classes. The emancipation of the latter from the tyranny of ignorance and incapacity has long been desired, and its advent is now evidently near at hand, and the time is not far distant when every man will be enabled to sell his labour to the best advantage without running the risk of losing his property, or of himself and family being murdered by some of those explosive missiles which are so well known in Sheffield, and which a reward of 1100l. failed in discovering the scoundrel who made and discharged the last.

THE WORSLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The adjourned inquest THE Worsley Colliery Explosion.—The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers by the explosion at the Mesne Lea Colliery has resulted in a verdict that one or more of the deceased entered the mine to work with naked lights before the fireman had performed his daily examination, and that thereby an explosion was caused, by which they came to their death. The jury recommended that in future men should not be allowed to descend the pit till a proper time had elapsed after the fireman had gone through his work. The pit had been carefully examined by Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Government Inspector, Mr. Halliday, and others, and the conclusion come to was that the fire commenced in Johnson's place, and that the fireman (one of the killed) had not then visited the place. Mr. Dickinson considered that either Johnson or the fireman had stowed air-pipes in the main air-way, and thus interfered with the vestila. Dickinson considered that eliminate of the control way in which the bodies of the fireman and colliers were found, hebelieved they had gone in altogether, whereas the examination ought first to have been made by the fireman. The amount of ventilation for this part of the workings was very small, the total amount of air going in being only 3200 cubic feet per minute. Of this only 2730 cubic feet reached the top of the narrow bays, and that was when the sheets were were all placed right and the pit not at work. The leakage would be much greater when the pit was at work, in consequence of persons passing through the sheets. It was a mine which gave a fair quantity of fire-damp, so much that with so small a quantity of of persons passing through the sheets. It was a mine which gave a fair quantity of fire-damp, so much that with so small a quantity of air very little would thrn the balance between safety and danger. In October, 1866, Mr. Dickinson visited the mine, in consequence of a complaint, and suggested alterations, one especially with regard to the furnace. The improvement had not yet been completed, but was now in progress. He considered that if the fireman's examination had been properly made the explosion would have been avoided.

THE COAL QUESTION IN YORKSHIRE.—The important question on THE COAL QUESTION IN YORKSHIRE.—The important question on the probability of the discovery of coal in the eastern levels of Yorkshire forms the subject of a paper read at the monthly meeting of the Yorkshire forms the subject of the paper read at the monthly meeting of the Yorkshire Philosphical Society. The paper contained a notice of an attempt to discover coal at Readness, on the right bank of the Ouse, below Goole, and also an expression of the opinion of the eminent goologist, the late Dr. Wm. Smith. Mr. Waihwright made some remarks, showing that he had lately made enquiries in the neighbourhood of the borings, which had extended, according to the information which had been furnished to him by persons who were conversant with the matter, to a depth of 331 yards. He suggested that by an additional expenditure of 2004, or 3004, they might ascertain whether any coal was there, and whether it would be worth while getting it.

THE USE OF NAKED LIGHTS IN MINES.—An enquiry was held on Saturday, at Bolton, before Mr. Taylor, borough coroner, respecting the death of James Hamer, 31, a coilier, who had sustained fatal injuries whilst employed at one of Messrs, Hultons' coilierles, at Over Hulton, near Bolton. Mr. Dickinson, Government Inspector of Mines for this district, was present, and elicited from the witnesses that they went down into the mine with closed lamps, but were allowed to work regularly with naked candles on finding there was no free damp present, as the mine was unusually free from gas. On this occasion, a fellow-miner, also named Hamer, fired a shot, shouted to deceased, and ran into place of safety himself. Unfortunately the deceased rushed with his lighted candle into an old working, about half-a-dozen yards off, where there was as accumulation of fire-damp, and an explosion immediately followed, by which is was so burned that death resulted. There was no fence whatever guarding the old working. The coroner, in charging the jury, blamed the fireman, but said the neglect did not amount to manslaughter. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and censured the fireman for not making a fuller examination of the mine.

PEAK FOREST LEAD MINES.—The committee, at their meeting, at the mine, on Wednesday, sold 43 tons of ore, the produce of the last four wests, hich realised upwards of 500t. The prospects of the undertaking are highly tisfactory.

YORKSHIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—The second annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the works at Meadow Hall, on May 30, under he presidency of Mr. A. Sturrock, the Chairman. The directors' and auditor' eport upon the proceedings for the past year and upon the state of the account as read by the secretary, and unanimously adopted. Several of the proprietor aspected the company's property, and at the meeting expressed themselve ighy satisfied with the progress which had been made in the construction of the ulidingst since the last meeting, and with the quality and arrangement of the outpany's plant. The future of the undertaking was discussed, and was condered very satisfactory. The retiring directors were relected and auditors delected for the current year. The usual vote of thanks of the shareholders to be Chairman and directors for their attention to the company's business during he past year, and an expression of confidence in the future attention to the lacrosts of the proprietors, closed the proceedings.

# REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JUNE 5 .- A considerable business continues to be done in Pig-Iron, with prices both steady and firm, and rather a tendency to advance. The stock in store has been again reduced by 10,612 tons; and the number of furnaces in blast during May has been 30 less than in the number of furnaces in blast during May has been 30 less than in the same month last year. From the Scotch ports, however, there has been a diminution in the shipments, the aggregate returned for the week being only 11,685 tons, against 12,975 tons in the corresponding week of last year, but there is still the large increase on the year to date of 47,415 tons. The market is better in feeling and tone, and the price is now as high as it was on an average in June, 1866. At Ardrossan there is no iron in store; last year there were fully 6700 tons. To-day only a limited business has been done, at 53s, 74d, cash, 53s, 9d, fourteen days, and 53l, 104d, a month, closing with buyers over at these prices; sellers, 14d, per ton higher. No. 1, g.m.b., 54s, 6d.; No. 3, 53s, 6d.; Coltness, 63s, 6d.; Gartsherrie, 65s. With the reduction in wages, the price of finished iron is creeping downards, and some of the orders which were usually placed in this market, but which latterly had gone to Wales, on account of the easier prices, are again being taken here. Makers continue to quote the old rates; but it is known, though denied all round, that merchant iron is done 5s. under the list price; and plates are now purchased for less than was ever known to be taken in this market. Short time is still prevailing at most of the works, and generally the workers have accepted of the most of the works, and generally the workers have accepted of the reduction, which varies from 5 to 10 or 15 per cent. Pipes are in demand, but ironfounders are not busy with miscellaneous work.

Coals are in good request for shipping, and the shipments are largely in excess of last year, the proportion being for this year 37,570 tons, against 19,890 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Troon and Ayr have contributed to the augmentation, the rethe suppments are chiefly the Baltic and other northern ports, and the quotations are unchanged. The colliers on strike in the Motherwell and Larkhall districts are slowly returning to their work at the reduction, and it is expected that before this letter is published the strike will be at an end. In West Wemyss, Fifeshire, the collien have also taken the notion to strike, but it is thought it will not be of long duration. On Monday there was an explosion of fire-damp at Rosehall Colliery, by which four persons were severely burned; and on Thursday four miners were injured in Dixon's No. 3 pig. Clelland Colliery, when descending the shaft, by the angine going it the shipments are chiefly the Baltic and other northern ports, and Clelland Colliery, when descending the shaft, by the engine going at too great a speed.

too great a speed.

The case of Wilson v. Merry and Cunninghame, which has been the case of Wilson v. Merry and Cambrian ary, 1866, was settled by before the Court of Sessions at Intervals since January, 1866, was settled by the judges of the First Division on Friday. Their lordships sustained the fender's exception, and set a-side the verdict. They also discharged the motion which had been made for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence, and reserved all questions of expenses.

ary to evidence, and reserved all questions of expenses.

The shipbuilding trade on the Clyde is a little more animated, and some fine vessels are on the stocks progressing rapidly to completion. A reset for the South American trade was launched last Saturday from Caird's yard. Greenock. She is a saloon paddle steamer, of 246 feet, and named Rio Urequay. If we may judge from the number of monster boilers which are being conveyed here every now and then, the trade of the district is in a var on Tuesday morning a very large boiler passed up Main-rous works up the Valley. These boilers, we believe, om the Lilybank Boiler Works, Glasgow.

# REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

BEPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 6.—As remarked last week, more confidence is beginning to be manifested in the Iron Trade, and both as regards actual transactions and new contracts looked forward to, there is a partial rally actions and new contracts looked forward to, there is a partial rally actions and new contracts looked forward to, there is a partial rally pression which has prevailed, South Wales makers have, undoubtedly, pression which has prevailed, South Wales makers have, undoubtedly, pression which has prevailed, South Wales makers have, undoubtedly, pression which has prevailed, South Wales makers have, undoubtedly, pression which has prevailed, and the vast capabilities of the works for life of the iron produced, and the vast capabilities of the works for life of the principality would soon wear a different preducing localities of the Principality would soon wear a different preducing localities of the Principality would soon wear a different preducing localities of the Principality would soon wear a different preducing localities of the Principality would soon wear a different producing localities of the Principality would soon wear a different preducing signs that the tide has turned in the home demand, and that wanting signs that the tide has turned in the home demand, and that in an improvement may now be safely looked forward to, and that in a short time. Railway stocks, so much distrusted a few months ago, a short time. Railway stocks, so much distrusted a few months ago, are advancing, and when once public confidence is thoroughly restored in these securities, from that date the home demand for iron will increase, for the railway companies are the chief home customers, more especially of this district. Sellers of pig-iron report that sales have somewhat increased. The flatness in the Tin-Plate Trade continues, somewhat increased. especially of this district. Sellers of pig-iron report that sales have somewhat increased. The flatness in the Tin-Plate Trade continues, and buyers are holding out for lower prices. The revival that is taking place in other branches of trade will, probably, favourably influence the demand for tin-plates. In the Steam Coal Trade the quietness of the last few months has not been replaced by that activity which has so long been looked forward to, and the collieries in many instances continue indifferently employed. The purchases on account of the Mediterranean markets are below expectation, but revented activity indicate that as soon as financial matters are arrespondent. count of the Mediterranean markets are below expectation, but reliable advices indicate that as soon as financial matters are arranged in Italy the consumption of that country will be certain to increase. The same may be said of Spain, but as so many promises of Queen Itashella's Kingdom remain unfulfilled, not much dependence is placed on the future of the trade with the Peninsula. The demand keeps tolerably good from the French markets. For the mail packet stations the clearances are not equal to what they were at the corresponding period of last year; and as this is the season of the year for shipments on account of the great steam steam shipping companies that have stations abroad, the falling off has created some disspointment. Coasting buyers of house coal are making moderate Coasting buyers of house coal are making moderate

The instalment of 2l, 10s, out of the call of 5l, on the Ebbw Vale hares has been remarkably well met, and the increased confidence if the investing public in the intrinsic value of the property is evidenced by an advance of nearly 2l, in the shares during the past

formight.

A petition has been presented for winding-up the Dylais Coal and fron Company (Limited), formed in November last, with the view of earrying on works in the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon.

The Neath and Brecon Railway was opened for passenger traffic on

ne read and become the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of sum of the sum eding capitalists to the locality; in fact, several large takings have eady been leased. The railway will probably have a large through file, because it opens up a second route from Swansea and the stern counties of South Wales to Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

estern counties of South Wales to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. A special meeting of the shareholders in Shackleford, Ford, and ompany (Limited) has been called for Saturday, in order to receive the report of the committee of investigation. Mr. Handel Cossham and his co-directors are preparing a reply to the report, and that will be in the hands of the proprietors before the meeting on Saturday. It is matter of H. W. Ford, late of the firm of Shackleford, Ford, and Company, Mr. Edlin applied at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, a Saturday, to annul the adjudication which had been obtained on be bankrupt's own petition, and to adjudicate him bankrupt at the uit of Mr. Herman, who had issued a judgment debtor summons gainst him prior to such petition. Mr. Budd opposed the motion. fter hearing the arguments, Commissioner Hill decided to grant te application.

application.
Nicholl v. Brogden' came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Mon-This was a special case, turning upon the construction of a ng lease of coal mines, extending to 460 acres for 99 years, in norganshire. It being said that there had been insufficient workthe matter was to be referred to arbitration under a clause in lease, and the question was whether the arbitrators had power to ect what ought to be done. His Honour was of opinion that it ag admitted by the fact of the special case that there had been infficient working, and it being highly important to the lessor to get large an income as possible, dependent on the royalties, the subject insufficient working was of great importance. It was quite within scope of the arbitrators to find what ought to be done. The de-

he scope of the arbitrators to find what ought to be done. The de-endants must pay the costs.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Robert Nicol, from Bilboa filb 230 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; the Jeune Colombe, from St. Malo, silb 170 tons of zinc ore, for Mr. Rowlands; the Louise, from Cherbourg, with 170 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshay; the Victor Emmanuel, from Aveiro, with tons of copper ore and 41 tons of lead ore, for Richardson Brothers; the Beta, man Pan de Aucar, with 728 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co; the femann Theodere, from Almeira, with 182 tons of zinc ore, to order; and the brothy Thompson, from Sarco, with 674 tons copper regulus, for the Cobre Co.

TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURE.—The attention of the tin-plate manuacturers of South Wales is being turned with considerable earnestess to Parsons's new and patent method of preparing iron plates for maing. By this process (to which we adverted in the Mining Journal Way 25 the second inning. By this process (to which we adverted in the Mining Journal f May 25) the objectionable and expensive use of sulphuric acid is natirely abolished in the early stage of preparation, and much that as hitherto been considered offensive and costly is done away with the manufacture of what is growing a more colossal and important ranch of our national enterprise every day. We find that the extense simplicity of Mr. Parsons's process is commending it to general otice. It consists of cleaning the surface of the plate by abrasion, which is effectively done by the passing of it through guide or feed ollers, between a pair of polishing rollers, composed of a certain lictionising substance, which gives out the plate polished on both lies, without the use of any kind of pulverised particles whatever, here rolls revolve with great velocity, and work in water; and every article of metal rubbed from the plate sinks as a sediment into a sectiver, so that not an atom of anything that is at all valuable need to the stage of the plate of the stage of the plate of the stage of the plate of th ticle of metal rubbed from the plate sinks as a sediment into a reliever, so that not an atom of anything that is at all valuable need clost in the process; and even if the whole of that which is rubbed tay were lost altogether, it would make up in the aggregate less siste than results from the present submersion of the plate in sultric acid. In purposes of cleaning, the advantage of the new pross (in addition to the saving which it effects, and the sanitary remmendations with which it is accompanied) is, that plates prepared it are altogether superior in quality. The amalgamation of the superior in quality. The amalgamation of the als is rendered perfect; and while much greater reflecting power blained with less tin, the surface partakes of a peculiarly soft and gryappearance, that can be likened only to electro-plate, to which less than the likened only to electro-plate, to which the less than the likened only to electro-plate it hear the less than ery appearance, that can be likened only to electro-plate, to which icle it bears a striking resemblance. The process is about to be roduced into one of the works in Wales, and we are convinced sing from the samples of plates that lie before us prepared by Parsons's patent) that with superior attractions, such as those les represent, and with the reduction in price which the new proswill render probable, those who have decided on being the first and the improved plate into the market will see the result operate d the improved plate into the market will see the result operate ieir advantage.

oner advantage.

OREST OF DEAN.—The Iron Trade here is still good, all the works is well placed for orders. Unlike other districts, this is not affected by stary panies or rates of discount. The ironmasters are too strong to be much randed by any other districts, have so great index panies of the collection of the collection of the manual panies. Indirectly, of course, they are reached, but, insamuch day are able to elect their customers, and have not to go begging for orders, and clearly in a much better position than some of their compers, and there prospects of the trade may be most decidedly set down as encouraging, the one hand, as stated, orders are good; and on the other, there are no stocks there at either of the Forest Works. The same account may be given in retional that portion—small though it be—of the manufactured iron in the distance of the collection of the collection of the distance of the collection of the collection

colargely increased.

The Coal Trade remains in much the same state as when our last

ters, that the day is drawing nigh when manufactures in the Forest of Dean will be largely increased.

The Coal Trade remains in much the same state as when our last notice was written; indeed, so long as the sudden changes in the weather that have been so prevalent of late exists there is little chance of any further reduction. The coal, like the iron trade, was hardly ever better than it is now, at this season of the year. Forest masters now, and will undoubtedly for some time to come, complain of inadequate and expensive railway communication. For many years this has been the chief drawback to them, and in a great measure, also, prevents other capitalists from speculating in the district. The Great Western, or New Bowson Company, are still adopting old Abe Lincoln's plan, "keep pegging away" at their colliery. Much of the future prosperity of the coal trade in the neighbourhood of Bilson will depend upon the success this company meet with in their present undertaking. It is aimost impossible to say when they will reach the coal for which they are sinking, without employing sufficient and effective pumping apparatus.

Returning to railway accommodation, the promoters of the Central Railway in a measure redeem their pledge in reference to the opening of their line, for on Friday, much to the surprise of most persons here, a trial trip was made up the line; this was in order to try the bridges. There is one viaduct, built of Forest stone; in point of engineering it is exceedingly good and striking. The length of the line is eight miles, and will be formally opened on June 18. There were present Mr. Owen, Mr. Wright, locomotive superintendent, and Mr. Weaver, passenger manager of the Great Western Railway Company.

At the County Court of Newnham, on Tuesday, a case of some interest was heard before Mr. Charles Sumner, the district Judge of County Courts, Hewiett e. Preston. The defendant had been manager of the Soudley Furnaces, for the Messrs, Goold, but who now described himself as a paritor in an admitted by

#### GREEN SLATES.

GREEN SLATES OF ANY SIZE, and of the CHOICEST

COLOUR and QUALITY, can now be OBTAINED from the DOROTHEA
WEST SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNARVON.
The "CHARING CROSS HOTEL," "STAR AND GARFER HOTEL" (Richmond),
"LONDON-BRIDGE HOTEL," and many other public buildings, are covered with
these clarger states.

"LONDON-BRIDGE HOLDER, these elegant slates.
Orders will be executed in regular succession.
Orders will be executed in regular succession.
Apply to Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, General Manager, 9, Segontium-terrace, Carnaryon, or 33, King-street, Cheapside, London.

ON SALE, an IMMENSE STOCK of NEW and SECONDHAND STEAM-FRGINES, BOILERS, STEAM HAMMERS, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, and MACHINERY of every description.

For particulars, see WHEATLEY KIRK'S "Monthly Circular," by post free. No. 8, ESSEX STREET.

And STORES, 21, 61.D GARRATT, MANCHESTER.

PAIR most excellent new HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, manufactured expressly for puddling mill; cylinders, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 3 ft.; connecting-rods and cross-heads of forged scrap-fron, fitted bright; piston-rods, weigh-bars, slide-valve rods of steel, eccentric rods and eccentrics, made ready for main shaft; all necessary slide and other working gear; the whole very strong in their productions, and of first-class material and workman-ship. By Cowan, Sheldon, and Co., Carlisle.

For price and particulars, address Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineering and Estate Agent, Valuer, Auctioneer, &c., 8, Essex-street, Manchester.

BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free) LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, OF EVERY CLASS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, at the ENGINEERING WORKS,
No. 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S. (Opposite Waterloo Railway Station.)

E DWARDS'S IMPERIAL PATENT COAL-WASHING MACHINE AND MINERAL ORE SEPARATOR.—This is by far the CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL, and EFFECTIVE MACHINE MADE. Full particulars, with testimonials from numerous coal and mineral owners, can be obtained from Mr. E. Edwards, C.E., 22, Buckingham-street, Adelphy, London.

M. M. MORGANS (late of the Blendon Hills Spathose Ore
Mines) and his SONS have ESTABLISHED themselves in BRISTOL, as
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, &c., and they are PREPARED to EXAMINE,
REPORT ON, and LAY OUT any COLLIBRIES, IRON, LEAD, TIN, and
COPPER MINES, and to DESIGN and, when required, SUPERINTEND the
ERECTION of every class of MINING MAGHINERY, PUMPS, and APPLIANCES, treating all subjects in a PRACTICAL MANNER, with due regard,
where outlay is required, to FIRST COST and FUTURE RESULTS.
Mr. M. MORGANS has had 25 years' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the
branches indicated above, coupled with the erection of rolling-mills for ron
and tin-plate manufacture, furnaces, &c.—Address, MORGANS AND SONS Ofty
Chambers, Nicholas-street, Bristol.

STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proyed and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway fac-tion or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of orwarded post-free on application.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, &c.; INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and the REDUCTION of SILVER ORES, &c.; FOREIGN MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED ON, by

W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., &c.
(Formerly Mitchell and Rickard, late Rickard and Wiegand, Meyada, California, AND South American Mining Agency, 105, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,
ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and Its Products," &c.), MOLD, NORTH WALES.

Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and the erection superintended.

Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT,—

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225,

GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE OF

SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSUR
ANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH and FOREIGN

BY, SPARGO has 20 2000.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in minin and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, 01d Broad-street, City, E.C. Bankers: Consolidated Bank.

M. R. T. L. C. O. T. T. I. N. G. H. A. COLLIERIES, MINEN, GUARRIES, AND MINERAL PROPERTIES I SPECTED, SURVEYED, VALUED, REPORTED ON, AND MANAGED BORINGS, &c., CONDUCTED.

OFFICES,—No. 4, WREXHAM STREET, MOLD.

Agent for the National Steam Boiler Insurance Company (Limited).

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON

M. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and
49, STRAND, LONDON, W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING
EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to after prices.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application. M R. W. QUARRYING

S LATE QUARRY REPORTS.—JOHN BOWER, D.C.L. Oxon, Barrister-at-law, who has been for nine years Manager and Director of Snowdon Slate Quarries Commany Claudice. BATE QUARKI REPORTS.—JOHN BOWER, D.C.L. Oxor be Barrister-at-law, who has been for nine years Manager and Director of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited), is PREPARED to INSPECT and REPORT on any QUARRY OF SLATE VEIN IN NORTH WALES, and his REPORT would include every fact FAVOURABLE or UNFAVOURABLE, Address, Giydir View, Llanberis.

## RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY.

M ESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK are PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL and COKE WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either for eash, or by preferred paym WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEMORA IRON

I beg to announce that I have this day ENTERED into a CONTRACT with essrs. W. JESSOP and SONS, of SHEFFIELD, for the WHOLE ANNUAL AKE of the above IRON, which, in future, will be stamped

(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS,

And to which I request the special attention of the Trade.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

MESSRS. W. JESSOP AND SONS, in referring to the above announcement, beg to inform consumers that the genuine (L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS

IRON can ONLY be OBTAINED from them, and that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY the TRADE on LIBERAL TERMS.
At the same time, W. JESSOP AND SONS wish to CAUTION dealers in foreign from against spurious imitations of the whole or any part of their genuine Brand, as W. JESSOP and SONS are resolved, in case of infringement, to protect their own and the proprietor's rights in the same.

PARK AND BRIGHTSIDE STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD, April, 1867.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT FUEL, FIRE-BRICKS, POTTERY, ARTIFICIAL MANURES, CEMENT, &c.
CARR'S PATENT DISINTEGRATOR,

For REDUCING to a FINE GRANULAR POWDER from 50 to 200 tons a day (according to size) of any UNFIBROUS MATERIALS, whether they be SOFT and CLOGGY, like superphosphate, wet clay, &c., or HARD and DRY, like bone ash, coprolites, burnt earthenware, minerals, coal, &c.; also for MIXING PURPOSES.

PURPOSES.

The aggregate work of the Disintegrators now in use already amounts to upwards of two millions of tons of material pulverised by them in a year, at a total saving to their users, in labour, power, &c., of above £30,000 per annum. It bears no resemblance whatever to any other mill in its principles, mode of action, and system of disintegrating matter, and has been proved to be the most novel, versatile, and efficient discovery in mills that has appeared since the invention of the flour-mills, upwards of thirty-three centuries ago.

An illustrated pamphlet, with full particulars of the above, and a long list of the addresses of its purchasers, will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Patentee, as below.

THOMAS CARR, MONTPELIER, BRISTOL

CHARLES J. SPENCER AND CO., ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of all sizes, suitable for WINDING and other COLLIERY PURPOSES, kept in stock, and made to order. ESTIMATES and PLANS given for BOILERS, SHAFTING, MACHINERY, &c.

HERBERT AULT, ENGINEER, DRAUGHTSMAN AND PATENTEES' ASSISTANT.

ALUER OF MACHINERY, IRONWORKS, RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, and other works; DESIGNER and CONRACTOR for every description of RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, CONRACTORS' and other LOCOMOTIVES, HOT AIR and HOT WATER APPA-

ATUS, &c. Preparer of models &c., for patentees, and every other assistance given upon te most moderate terms. Estimates given for taking down and erecting works the most moderate terms. Estimates given for taking down and erecting works and other machinery.

Applications addressed to HERBERT AULT, Netherton, near Dudley, will meet

GLAHOLM AND ROBSON.

HENDON PATENT ROPERY, SUNDERLAND, MANUFACTURERS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STEEL, IRON, and HEMP ROPES for COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c.

BOWLING IRON COMPANY,
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK AXLES, BOILER PLATES,

Also COG WHEELS, and other CASTINGS. This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known

"BOWLING IRON." Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size

THE SEACOMBE FORGE RIVET AND BOLT COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOLTS RIVETS, WASHERS, COACH SCREWS, SPIKES, SET PINS, TIE RODS, COTTER PINS, &c.;

ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' FORGINGS, SMITHS' WORK, and every description of SHIPS' FASTENINGS.

WORKS, - SEACOMBE, NEAR BIRKENHEAD. PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING
AND BRACTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,

ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

BEST UHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES,
Also HEMP ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES.

ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY, ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO,

ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, AND WATERPROOF SAFETY
BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY SOLICIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION to their PATENT BLASTING POWDER, which has now been rully tested by time, and the growing estimation in which it is held by working men proves its great superiority over ordinary gunpowder.
It possesses the following advantages:—
It welfeith being about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ORDI NARY GUNPOWDER, and EQUAL in STRENGTH, bulk for bulk, an IM PORTANT SAVING is EFFECTED on the score of CONSUMPTION.
It creates, on explosion, only about ONE-HALF as much SMOKE as ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and this smoke being of a lighter nature soon passes away, and an IMPORTANT SAVING is thus EFFECTED on the score of TIME. It is ADAPTED to ANY CLIMATE, DOES NOT BECOME WASTEFUL by EXPOSURE to the ATMOSPIERE, is NOT MORE DANGEROUS in use than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING

Testimonials forward

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL IS TEN TIMES that of GUNFOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING IN TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ands is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderfuelfeet all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnaryon, sole consignees from the patentee.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFFES. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warrantry. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tayistock, Devon.

## Contracts for Fresh Ox Beef.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next, at twelve o'clock at noon, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING (under separate contracts) all such quantities of FRESH OX BEEF, as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's ships and vessels, at the following places, from the 1st July to the 31st

Jersey and Guernsey Littlehampton eal, and in the Downs iverpool ondon Bridge to Wool-wich, inclusive Dover Exmouth Falmouth Falmouth
Gravesend
Gravesend
Harwich
Hastings
Hull, Hawke Roads,
and in the Humber.

Netley Newhaven Penzance SCOTLAND. Leith, Leith Road Granton Greenock

Firth of Forth. IRELAND. IRELAND.
Kenmare
Kilrush
Killibegs
Kingstown and Dublin
Leugh Foyle
Lough Swilly Bantry Belfast Carrickfergus Castletownsen Crookhaven

Mill Cove (Berehaven) Queenstone & Kinsale Rathmullen Valentia Waterford

ads, and

Portland and Portland Roads
Plymouth (Oxen)
Portsmouth (Oxen)
Sheerness (Oxen)

Scilly Southampton Swansea Weymouth Wivenhoe Yarmouth (North)

Ramsgate

Queensferry Stornoway.;

Cartlekfergus
Castletownsend
Crookhaven
Crookhaven
Crookhaven
Lough Foyle
Foynes
Galway
N.B.—The contractors are to supply good, fat, well-fed ox beef, as NO HEIFER
MEAT will be admitted.
The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited
power of selection in accepting the tenders.
Particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness contract, which is to include supplies to all ships and vessels between Chatham and
the Great Nore, both inclusive; also the Naval Barracks at Sheerness.
Particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness are
particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness are
particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness are to specify in
their tenders a rate per 100 lbs. for live oxen, delivered in the careas, should the
tords Commissioners of the Admiralty think proper to demand the beef to be
delivered in the carease, instead of live oxen, during any period of the contract,
and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made.
Separate tenders must be made for each port, and at a rate per 100 lbs., and
no attention will be paid to any offers not so made.
Contractors, in claiming
payment for the supplies of beef are to make out their involces in pounds at per
100 lbs.
The cattle for Falmouth to be slaughtered on the spot, and the cattle for Portland to be slaughtered not farther from that port than Weymouth; the contractors for Portland and Dartmeuth are also to deliver the meat on board Her
Majesty's ships and vessels.
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth,
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth,
The contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to resi

Harwich
And to the postmasters at each of the other places.

Forms of tender may also be obtained on application at the lobby of the department above mentioned, or to the proper officer at either of the above places. No tender will be received after Twelve o'clock at noon on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiratty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £1500 for the due performance of each of the contracts for Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Queenstown and Kinsale, and in the sum of £300 for each of the other contracts.

The contracts.

The contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their contracts and bonds.

By order,

ANTONIO BRADY,

Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, 30th May, 1867.

# Contracts for Vegetables.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iraland, do hereby give notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next, at may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING all such quantities of VEGETABLES as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's ships and vessels at the following places, from 1st July, 1867, to the 31st March, 1870, both days instuded, viz.:

ENGLAND.

Selfy Self-Weight Se THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the

Kenmare Lough Swilly

Castletowneend Lough Swilly Valentia
Foynes
Separate tenders must be made for each port, and at a rate per 100 lbs., instead of at per cwt., and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made. Contractors in claiming payment for regetables supplied are to make out their mvoices in pounds, at per 100 lbs.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited power of selection in accepting the tenders.

Forms of tender may be obtained, and particular attention is called to the conditions of the centracts, which may be seen at the lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House; or by applying to the Collector of Customs at Penzance. Scilly, Londonderry (for Lough Swilly), or to the Postmaster at each of the other places.

No tender will be received ofter Twelve o'clock at noon on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering, or an agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed securities in writing.

Every tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £100 for each of the contracts.

The contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their contracts, and

The contracts.
The contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their contracts and onds.

By order.

ANTONIO BRADY.

Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, 30th May, 1867.

Just published, in three vols., medium 8vo., with above 2000 woodcuts, price £4 14s. 6d. cloth, or £5 12s. half bound in Russia.

U RE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES,
MINES, containing a Clear Exposition of their Principles and Pr
Sixth edition, chiefly rewritten and greatly enlarged.
Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records;
Assisted by numerous Contributors eminent in Science and familiar v
Manufactures.
London: fongmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. Price 1s, 6d., by post 1s. 8d.,

OTES ON THE MINES OF THE RIO TINTO DISTRICT:

Containing a DETAILED REPORT upon the MINES and on the MEANS
of RENDERING THEM MORE PROFITABLE, as well as an ACCOUNT of the
PROCESS of TREATING POOR ORES of COPPER, successfully used there,

By JOSEPH LEE THOMAS, Assoc.I.C.E.

London: MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—Mr. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors" CUIDE TO INVESTORS.—Mr. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors" for the present month contains Leading Articles on the Causes of Depreciation in the Value of Mining Share; the Bank of England and Banking; Mines at Home and Abroad; a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and ther Companies; City and Commercial Facta and Incidents; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Bailways, Bridges, and Finance Companies. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies. The City Article affords the most recent and Abentic information concerning the stock, share, and produce markets.

224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May, 1867.

TO COLLIERY AND IRONWORKS PROPRIETORS. PATENTEES and ADVERTISERS of every class, who wish to address tiems was to the COLLERY, INONWORKS, MINERAL PROPRIETORS. SHIPOWNERS, &c., of SOUTH WALES, should advertise in the "CARDIFF AND MEETHYR GUARDIAN," established in 1832, and which is the leading journal in South Wales. A series of advertisements inserted on liberal terms. outh Wales. A series of advertisements inserted on liberal terms.
W. Jozes, General Manager, Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian office,
et, Cardiff.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED on or before the 20th day of June instant, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Eaq, the Registrar of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, 6th day of June, 1867.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby RegUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 17th day of June instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof, and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summonses) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the said court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the said court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the said court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the said court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the said court, or the Court, and Truro, Court and Dated Registrar 2 Office, Truro, June 4, 1867.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CROWAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 3ts day of May last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William Paul, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petitiou is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloc-square, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and ppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the betitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, fruro.

Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

within 24 hours after requiring the state of the petition.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of June inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Positioner's Solicitors):

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1 Bedford-row, London Dated Truro, June 5, 1867. (Agents of the said Solicitors).

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHANGER MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of June Instant, at the Registrar's office, at Turro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, this Conrt will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company settled on the list of contributories under Class A. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 1st of June, 1867.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

TN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRESKERBY MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until the 17th day of June instant, stating the highest price which will be given for the whole or any part of the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, at TRESKERBY MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, namely:—ONE 36 Inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 11 ton boiler and fittings; shears, with pulleys complete; balance bob, 3 iron blocks; banging rod, with caps and plates; bob for working flat-rods; capstan, capstan rope, capstan chain; shaft tackle, with pulleys; 2 horse-whims, about 50 fathoms of rope and chain; double and treble blocks; 48 12 in. pumps; 3 windbores, and 1 sinking ditto; H doorpiece, and 2 clack seat pieces; 3 11 in. working barrels; 10 inch plunger pole; stuffing box and gland, plunger case; 240 fms. 12 in. wood rods; 180 fms. 6 in. ditto; 64 cwts. rod plates and pins, staples and glands, and flanch plus; 55 fms. bucket and bucket rods; smiths' and miners' tools, and accounthouse furniture.

For inspection, apply to Mr. Josephi Stevens, Vogna, near St. Day to the

For inspection, apply to Mr. JOSEPH STEVENS, Vogue, near St. Day, in charge thereof. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Truro, June 6, 1867.

#### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMi'ANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the ST. DAY UNITED MINES, in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, on Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, the several DEMISES or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried or, and the undermentioned MACHINERY, PITWORK, and MATERIALS, viz.—ONE 85 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS, 11 tons each. ONE 86 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FIVE BOILERS, 11 tons each. ONE 65 fn. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each. ONE 65 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with 4 stamps axles, carrying 16 heads, and fly wheel complete, with TWO BOILERS, 12 and 7 tons.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, together with ONE BOILER, 11 tons.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, and crusher attached, with ONE BOILER, tons.

tons.
ONE 20 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons.
ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 6 tons.
ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, and ONE

BOILER, 8 tons.
ONE 15 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER,

ONE 18 In. WINDING ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, 7 tons.
ONE 15 In. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, 7 tons.
ONE BOILER, not in use, 10 tons, and a tube of boiler, 28 ft. long.
I calciner, 5 ovens, 4 round buddles, skips, trunks, frames, &c.; 5 pairs of shears, with pulleys complete; 10 steam whim-shaft tackles, with pulleys complete; 220 fms. of 15 inch capstan-rope, 300 fms. of 14 in. ditto, 129 fms. of 19 inch pumps, 129 fms. of 19 in. ditto, 9 17 in. blunger-poles, 4 12 ft. long, and 5 10% ft., with stuffing-boxes, glands, and brass bushings complete; 9 18 in. plunger workings, 9 ft. long; 9 17 in. H-pleces, 9 17 in. top door-pleces, 24 in. pumps, 216 in. H and top door-pleces, 2 16 in. plunger-soles, 4 16 in. windbores, 2 15 in. H and top door-pleces, 2 15 in. working barrols, 12 ft. long; 5 15 in. working barrols, 12 ft. long; 5 16 in. bumps, 3 12 in. H and top door-pleces, 3 12 in. stuffing-boxes and glands, 3 12 in. pumps, 3 12 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 6 in. H and top door-plece, 26 in. plunger-poles, 1 6 in. pumps, 16 in. pumps, 10 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 16 in. H and top door-plece, 26 in. plunger-poles, 1 6 in. pumps, 1 10 in. windbore, 1 io lin. plunger-pole, 1 7 in. working barrel, 9 ft. long; 1 6 in. plunger-pole, 1 7 in. H and top door-plece, 36 in. pumps, 1 10 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland.

Four cast-tron balance-bobs complete, 4 wood balance-bobs, with strapping-plates, brass bearings, and all complete; wrought-tron angle-bob, with brass bearings complete; 380 pairs strapping-plates, botts, 4c.; 284 fms. of 16,14 and 12 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Devon.

BLOWEY V. METHERELL

BLOWEY v. METHEBELL.

IN RE EAST BERTHA MIRE

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above Can
and dated the 6th day of March last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

EERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the BERTHA MINE, and EFFECTS, namely:

BLALS, and EFFECTS, namely:

ONE 14th. horizontal condensing rotary ENGINE, with pumping and wholey
gear attached, fly-wheel, and BOILER, about 5 tons; drawing machine; 20 ha
7 in. pumps; 2 6 in. workings, 9 ft. long; 2 7 in. windbores, 6 ft. long; 17th.
door and doorpieces, complete; 10 arm capstain, with oak axie, and cast soctor;
shaft bob and sweep rod; 40 ft. shears; 2 pulleys and stays; poppet head; 2
fms. wood main rod; 30 fms. ½ in. chain; 30 fms. iron bar ladders; 14 ha
wood launders, 9 in. wide, and stands; 40 pieces of English fir-poles, in variety
lengths; 18 pieces of short Norway timber; about 500 feet of 1 in. loand; in
timber; 36 in. smiths' bellows; vice; anvil; smiths' horse; screw stocks as
taps; new and old iron; smiths' tools; set-offs; staples and glands; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; grease; 17 pick hills; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; grease; 17 pick hills; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; grease; 17 pick hills; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; grease; 17 pick hills; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; Grease; 17 pick hills; carpeage
bench; 34 cwt. powder; 250 coils safety fuse; Grease; 17 pick hills; to the pens
in charge at the mine.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro

(Agent for E. Chilcott, plaintiff's solicitor, Tavisted,
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 5th June, 1867.

### In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST BASSET AND GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is been given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are the CUIRED on or before the 20th day of June inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAME and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SET. RAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registry of the said Court, at Truro.—Dated Truro, 6th day of June, 1867.

WEST BEAM MINE, ASHBURTON.—DRAWING MACHINE, &c. MESSRS. BUCKLAND AND RENDELL WILL SELL, BY noon, on the WEST BEAM MINE, near Newton Abbot and Ashburton, ONE very powerful DRAWING MACHINE;

A LARGE SHED, now standing over it.

The above are to be sold in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the condition of sale by the buyer at the recent auction held at this mine, and there will be no reserve on them.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

LARGE SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, PORTABLE STEAM ENGING, &c.

M. R. W. DEW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Aberdovey, as mencing each day at Eleven A.M. precisely, a large stock of RAILWAY PLANT MATERIAL, and VALUABLE MACHINERY, consisting of a PORTABLE ENGINE, 12-horse power, by Hornaby and Son, suitable for a first-class thating machine; one moulding machine, by Woodsam, nearly new; one general pointer ditto ditto; one large grindstone; cast-fron frame ditto; one log frame, by Robinson, quite new (never erected), for apright saws; two saw beeds, with straps, shafting pullies, and saws; about 60 tons temporary RAILWAY substituted in the control of the contr

sample). The nat many ann, the Cambrian Railway from Monday mid other effects will be issued by the Cambrian Railway from Monday mid N.B.—Tickets will be issued by the Cambrian Railway from Monday mid Thursday at single fares. Arrangements can be made for transitat reducednia. Catalogues of which can be had at the principal hotels in the Principally, and from the Auctioneer, Welifield House, Bangor.

# GLAMORGANSHIRE .- VALUABLE COLLIERY.

M. R. ROBERT EVANS is instructed by the Mortgagees to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, the ma day of June inst., in One Lot, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as

the VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as

THE VENALLT STEAM COAL COLLIERY,
In full working order, situated at GLUN NEATH, comprising VALUABLE
SEAMS of STEAM COAL, IRON ORE, and BLACKBAND. Among thesas in the upper series is included the famous "Resolven Vein" of steam coal, a the Admiralty List, and extensively worked on the adjoining property. The mineral taking comprises about 430 acres.

All the necessary works, appliances, and buildings have been erected, ast very commodious broad and narrow-gange railway sidings, tipping stages, ast roads formed, and about twenty cottages are held at moderate rents.

Railway communication from the colliery to Swansea and the other port, and to Liverpool and the North, is complete.

The two upper veins have been thoroughly opened by level and slant. Atthe present time from 100 to 150 tons of coal a day can be raised, which, within it weeks, could be increased to 200 tons. The coal from the Upper Vein habee in use on the Great Western Railway, and is an excellent locomotive enginees.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Meen. Tucker and New, Solicitors, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; and of it.

ROBERT EVENS, Land Agent and Auctioneer, Bridgend. May be viewed by giving one day's previous notice to Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, Agent, Venalitodilery, Glyn Neath.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE .- PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERALS.—
In the months of August or September next, will be OFFERED 108
SALE, BY AUCTION (unless disposed of in the meantime by privatecontract), it

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, called "BARR'S COURT,"
Situate in the parish of BITTON, within three and a half miles of the City of Bristol, one mile of the Warmley Station of the Bath and Mangotsfield brank of the Midland Railway, and two miles of the Keynsham Station of the Grail Western Railway.

The estate, which comprises about 350 acres of very rich pasture, ordari, and arable land, is divided into several farms, with good farmhouses and sillable farm and outbuildings.

The MINERALS under the estate are leased to very responsible tenants, as now being worked, and may be purchased with the estate or separately, tenter with about ONE THOUSAND ACRES Of MINERALS immediately adjoining, all forming part of the BRISTOL COAL FIELD.

Plans and particulars, with the report of an eminent mining engineer upsethe coal and other minerals, may be seen, and further information obtains, as application to Messrs. G. C. ASHMEAD and SON, Land Agents and Surveyors, J. Small-atreet, Bristol; or to Messrs. WHITTINGTON and GRIBBLE, Solicion, B. Small-atreet, Bristol; or to Messrs. WHITTINGTON and GRIBBLE, Solicion, B. THE DUNYGRELE MALLEARLE LEONWORKS PARRHEAD. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, called "BARR'S COURT,"

THE DUNTERLIE MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, BARRHEAD.

OR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and FURNISHINGS of THE DUNTERLIE IRONWORKS,

THE DUNTERLIE IRONWORKS, belonging to the sequestered estate of Lawther and Co., rolled from manufacturers. This compact work is of recent erection, is well laid down, and will suitable for the cheap production of about 200 tons of malleable iron per moth, but with trifling expense this quantity could be greatly increased. The work adjoins the Barrhead Station of the Caledonian Railway, within seven miles Glasgow, and will shortly have direct communication with the coal and me works of Ayrshire. The property, which includes a commodions dwelling less and land adjoining, is held on a long lease at a moderate rental. The less will be transferred to the purchaser of the works, or he can buy it from the propists at a Yaluation.

Offers will be received, and further particulars given, by Robertson and Drew, accountants, 168, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or by Brownlis and Watson, writers, Barrhead.

TLINTSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
TRIMLEY HALL ESTATE, near WREXHAM, containing about EIGHTTWO ACRES. Very valuable LIME ROCKS, also LEAD MIXES. The vester
going abryad in July. Railway projected close to the lime rocks.
Apply to Messrs. WITHINGTON and PETTY, Solicitors, No. 24, Brown-stree,
Manchester.

V ALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, together with the excellent PLANT AND MACHINERY, all of which is nearly new, as it excellent condition, and ampie for the thorough working of the property. The mine is situate about six miles from LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHER, is very extensive, and has a run on the course of the lode of 1000 fathous last very extensive, and has a run on the course of the lode of 1000 fathous and and old at a fair price. It is the opinion of practical agents that the mine of requires a deeper development to become a profitable undertaking, a large of tent of ground having already been opened, which will leave a profit on working. For particulars, apply to Captain Ridder, Cwmbry Mine, near Machynikis; Captain T. REDDECLIFFE, on the mine; or to Mr. WM. BATTYE, 33, Great Wischester-street, London, E.C.

quantity of halvans.

Account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other materials and effects in general use in mines.

If the mine, and the whole of the mining machinery, materials, and effects should not be sold in one lot, the undermentioned machinery, materials, and effects, part of the above, will, at the time and place aforesaid, be sold by public anction, in one lot, or in such other lots as may be then and there agreed on, viz.—80-inch PUMPING-ENGINE, with 5 boilers, 11 tons ca.h.

20-inch PUMPING-ENGINE, with 5 boilers, 11 tons ca.h.

20-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with 5 boilers, 11 tons ca.h.

18-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with one boiler, 6 tons; with shears, capstan, 18-inch WINDING-ENGINE, with one boiler, 6 tons; with shears, capstan, bob, and pitwork connected therewith, or belonging thereto.

For further particulars, or to view the materials, apply to Sanuel Osborne, the officer of the Court at the Mines.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Truro, May 23, 1867.

ICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS.
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAYISTOCK.

NUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made
e BEST and NEWEST PERNOIPLES. We beg more especially to call the
e BEST and NEWEST PERNOIPLES. We beg more especially to call the
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
item of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have
stem of the public to the MANUFACTURE of the MANUFACTURE
of OLDS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of
strip. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of
STOCK MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

HILLAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY.

OND-HAND MANE MALEMALES IN SECON, and at moderate prices.

TILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY
PERRANALWORTHAL, CORNWALL.

NUFACTURERS of STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of
INES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS
say description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of
modul of machinery.

Mod Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

amount of mr. Edward Cooke, 76, 01d Broad-street, London, R.C. ondon Agent.—Mr. Edward Cooke, 76, 01d Broad-street, London, R.C. ondon Agent.—Mr. Edward Cooke, 76, 01d Broad-street, London, R.C. oldbury Works, NEAR Birmingham.

OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR Birmingham.

UFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM ONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER.

HE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (ILIMITED).

NUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED S, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURN-LES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. LES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. LES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, WAGNESS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PRIG MACHINES CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PRIG MACHINES CLOD CRUSHERS, CONVENTERS for home and foreign ways, STATONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c. 1400.

HONOWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

IE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, to
and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
re capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed spefor chipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract,
for chipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract,
for chipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract,
for chipping purposes.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

\*Cleans received on Debenture: particulars on application.
| Application of the contract of the co

AFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED),
NUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACT WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONCION of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
OFFICES AND WORKS,
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

OHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT.



PATENTEES.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

ATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES.

ATENT FLAT AND ROUND WILL RUPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
ATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
FRIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall'a steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE,
TARPAULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON, UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Swan Rope Works.

ARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., SUPACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES. SILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGEST REST CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope. EROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD ROSCOPPE.

DAL CUTTING MACHINE, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of MACHINES.

results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found EAFEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to TEX the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION MINE.

nunications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER tannia-street, Leeds.

TICE.-The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give no-at they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL TAGETHS SYMAKE FOR SALE, Or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction than such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

A S T I E R 'S C H A I N P U M P.—
This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING
QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth
ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the
SOLE LICENSEES,
ESSHS, J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH
STREET, LONDON, E.G.,
Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENCES.
amusications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFURDSHIRE, MR. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND.

SES. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 129, TRONGATE, GLASGOW.

ESRS. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 128, The land of th

E IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS').—The "IRON TRADE CIRCULAR" is eminently the Business Journal of the Mining is. Its information is authentic, unbiassed, and complete: comprising, y the business news of the South Staffordshire District, but generally of the Mining Districts of the Kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 2s. (or quarterly in advance). Advertisements and orders to be addressed to 0808 RYLAND. Union passage Blymingham.

charterly in advance). Advertisements and orders to be addressed to the Kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 28. (or charterly frade directler, Pittsburgh, United States.]

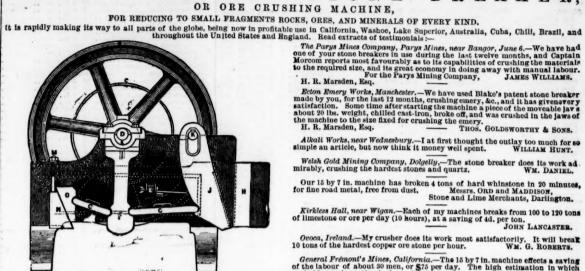
Improved Double-actio Fruit information, Drawing to our readers, the 'Iron Trade Circular (Rylands'),' published weekly alignam, England, at £2 28. (postage free). To those who desire to be liable one, and we present its name to our readers, from conviction of the three control of the c

E IRON TRADE REVIEW.—The Iron Trade Review is now ON TRADE REVIEW.—The Iron Trade Review is now sed as the leading organ in which the interests of the iron manuferest Britain are represented. The aim of the proprietors is to mal which shall be worthy of this important branch of national be following matters receive special attention:—Detailed reports of trade in all the important manufacturing districts, with latest of meetings, and price lists of pig and finished iron. Occasional it Continental and American trades. Condensed information relaccedings of railways and other public companies which have at the iron trade. Notices of scientific improvements applicable to itary Bills bearing on the trade. In addition to the above, leading uportant topics ago at the trade. In addition to the above, leading uportant topics ago at the trade. In addition to the above, leading uportant topics ago at the trade. In addition to the above, leading uportant topics ago at the trade. In addition to the above, leading uportant topics, payable in advance. Advertisements are insonable terms, which may be ascertained on application.—Published fetors, at the Iron Trade Review office, Middlesbrough-on-Tees; and treet, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by M. and M. W. Lambert, printers. IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

#### PATENT BLAKE'S STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,



H. R. Marsden, r.sq.

Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given avery satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable law s about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the laws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Thos. Goldsworthy & Sons.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly,—The stone breaker does its work ad mirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust, Messrs, ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d, per ton.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered third machine for this estate.

SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to-

# MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### THE PATENT CRUCIBLE PLUMBAGO

SOLE MANUFACTURERS UNDER MORGAN'S PATENT,

BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

Some unprincipled manufacturers having made

such close imitations of our Trade Mark as cannot

fail to deceive the public, we have deemed it ad-

visable to alter our Mark as here shown. It will



be observed that the alteration consists in the

OMISSION of the words-" DEPOTS AT PARIS

AND ROTTERDAM," and the ADDITION of the

words-"MORGAN'S PATENT."

In all future orders, please specify "MORGAN'S PATENT," and address to

#### BATTERSEA WORKS. LONDON, S.W.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851; at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London; at the IMPERIAL EX-POSITION held in Paris, in 1855; and at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, in Dublin, 1865.



BICK FOR D. SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL. CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:

EVERY COLL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

S. OWENS AND CO. (LATE CLINTON AND OWENS)

WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C., HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND, HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER. ols of every description, for Testing

Pumps, on Hire or Purchase. 1/

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to/Hydra Machinery of all descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Holsting Tackle of supermanufacture—may be had on applicature.



Improved Double-action Pumps.

TURTONAND SONS, CAST STEEL for PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c. CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CKANK PINS, CON NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL FILES MARKED BLISTER STEEL, T. T U R T 0 SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon

Springs and Buffers SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WARRHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

PRENTICE'S GUN COTTON COMPRESSED CHARGES FOR MINING AND QUARRYING.

The principle thus introduced insures the most perfect attainment of the points essential for the safety and stability of the material, at the same time securing the highest effective power.

A charge of any given size exerts six times the explosive force of gunpowder.

The enormous power confined in a short length at the bottom of the hole allows of a much greater amount of work being placed before each blast, saving considerably in the labour of drilling.

Charges are made of every diameter required, the length varying with the diameter. Any number may be placed in a hole. Each charge is fully equal to one-fifth of a pound of powder.

PRICES.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DALLY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning. Price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

B. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.A.S., Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, Incapacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for two stamps by Dr. Watson, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London. Consultations daily from 11 till 3, and 6 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.

Just published, post free for two stamps,

NONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the
true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Deblitty, Lowness of Spirits,
Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on receipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent,
Russell-square, London, W.C.

ERVOUS DEBILITY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Before seeking aid from the so-called remedies without medicine, read this valuable work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrinea, &c., with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of two postage stamps. Letters of enquiry or decails of case promptly answered.

Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

CONSULT DR. HAMMOND (of the Lock Hospital, &c.), Wo. 11, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C., in all those allments which tend to embitter and shorten life, and especially those termed peculiar and confidential. At home, Nine to Two. and Six to Eight; Sundays, Ten to Twelve The "Self-Curative Guide" post free, two stamps.

N.B. - Cases of recert infection cured in two days.

CURE YOURSELF BY THE PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CURATIVE AND ELECTRIC BELT.—Sufferers from nervous debility, painful dreams, &c., can now cure themselves by the only guaranteed remdy in Europe, protected by Her Mejesty's great seal. Free for one stamp by H. JAMES Esq., Percy House, Bedford-square, London.

N.B.—Medicines and fees superseded. CURE

By post, from the author, is.; sealed ends, 20 stamps.

MANHOOD: A Medical Essay on the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, founded on the results of a successful practice of 30 years in the treatment of nervous and physical debility, steril practice, effects of climate, and infection.

By J. L. CURTIS, M.D., 15, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANIGOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation to a parent, precenter, or clergyman." "Sup Evening Paper."

clety by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun Evening Paper.
"Dr. Curtis has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, is described the source of those diseases which produce decline in yout frequently premature old ages."—Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1836.

Trequently premature old ages. — Daily Telegraph, March 21, 1886.

Also, from the same author, for its, or 16 stamps scaled,

R. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARBIAGE: A Practical Treatise on its Physical and Personal Obligations. With rules for removing certain disqualifications which destroy the happiness of wedded life.

Sold by ALLEN, 11, Ave Maria-lane; MANN, 39, Cornhill, London.

Consultations daily, from Ten Three, at No. 15, Albemarie-street, Piccadilly, London, W.

140

388

#### MINING SHARE LIST. THE

# BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

							-					
Shar	wa. Mines.	Paid	. La	st Pr.	Business.	T	otal	dina	Pau	shan	e. Tack	naid
	0 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0	0				9	19 0	- 0	K O	Jan.	1007
	Botallack, t, c, St. Just			- ::			488	15 0		0 0	Man.	1001
	0 Brookwood, l						0	5 0	. 0	0 0	May	1000
	Bronfloyd, l, Cardigan*			_ ::		••	8	5 0.	. 0	2 6	Sept.	1866
2400	O Cashwell, I, Cumberland*					••		7 0.		0 0	Aug.	1866
	6 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn					••	10	1 6.	. 0	1 6	Aug.	1866
				• •		••		15 0.			.Feb.	
	Cwm Erfin, I, Cardiganshire*					••	22	18 0.	. 1		Apri	
	Cwmystwith, l, Cardiganshire						879	10 0.	. 3	0 0	Apri	1 1867
	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham			••	41 × 40 ×		169	10 0.	. 2		Mar.	
	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock				415 425			0 0.			May	
	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne			**/ **	*1/ *			10 0.			.Apri	
	East Caradon, c, St. Cleert			5%	51/2 6			9 6,			.Apri	
	East Darren, I, Cardiganshire							10 0.			Mar.	
	East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan				400 450	'		10 0.		0 0,	. May	1867
	East Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinear							10 6.		1 6.	.Jan.	1866
	East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron		0	81/2	8 81/2		2	15 0.	. 0	7 6.	.April	1867
	Foxdale, I, Isle of Man*						70	0 0.	. 0	10 0.	.Mar.	1867
	Frank Mills, I, Christow				1 114		8	5 6.	. 0	5 0.	. Feb.	1866
	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man			181/2	18 19		6	5 0.	. 0	10 0.	.Mar.	1867
	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helstont			18			11	5 6.	. 0.	7 6.	Mar.	1867
	Herodsfoot, I, near Liskeard	. 8 10			35 371/2		40	10 0.	. 1	10 0.	. Feb.	1867
	Hiugston Down, ct						0	10 0.	. 0	5 0.	.April	.1866
	Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire					1	189	10 0.	. 3	0 0;	.Mar.	1867
	Marke Valley, c, Caradon			478	434 5	••	3	14 0.	. 0	3 0.	.April	1867
	Minera Boundary, I, Wrexham*		0				0	13 0.	. 0	3 0.	.Mar.	1866
	Minera Mining Co. 1, Wrexham*	. 25 0				5	212	13 0.	. 4	0 0.	. May	1867
	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl			7			_		. 0	5 7.	.Jan.	1867
	Mwyndy Iron Orest						0	6 6.	. 0	2 6.	.Mar.	1866
	Parys Mines, c, Anglesey					1	157	10 0.	. 5	0 0.	.Jan.	1866
	Prosper United, t, c, St. Hilary		0	23/4			0	5 0.	. 0	5 0.	. Feb.	1867
1120	Providence, t, Uny Lelant			2			82 1	7 6.	. 0	10 0.	. May	1867
	South Caradon, c, St. Cleert		0 36	0 8	340 360 .	. 5	56	0 0.	. 6	0 0.	. May	1867
	South Darren, l						0	5 6.	. 0	2 6.	.June	1866
	Tincroft, c. t, Pool, Illogant,			4	13 14		18	11 0.	. 0	5 0.	.Jan.	1867
2000	Trumpet Cons., t, Helston						11	5 0.	. 0	5 0.	.June	1867
	W. Chiverton, I, Perranzaouloer						19			0 0.	. May	1867
	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne					4	170	0 0.	. 3	0 0.	.April	1867
	Wheal Basset, c, Illogant			316 67	1/2 721/2	6	23				.June	1867
	Wheal Friendship, c, Tavistock .		0				00 1	0 0.	. 0	10 0.	Nov.	1866
	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes		6				3	1 0.	. 0	2 0.	.Feb.	1867
	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniott	. 8 0					61	0 0.	. 0	12 6.	.Mar.	1867
	Wheal Rose, c, Scorrier	a tiene						0 0.	. 0	10 0.	.Feb.	1866
396	Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	. 58 10	0 11	71/2 1			41 1	5 0	2 1	0 0.	April	1867
	Wheal Trelawny, s-l, Liskeardt.	5 17	0				54	0 6.	. 0	S 0.	.Mar.	1867
17000	Wicklow, c, i, Wicklow	2 10	0			. 4	16 1	5 0	1	0 0	April,	1867
									-	- 000		1001

# FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

\$000 Cape Copper Mining*7 100000Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil**2	7 0 0	8	41/ 43/ **	2 12 6 0 10 0April,1866
25000 Fortuna, l. Spain*†	2 0 0		41/4 41/8	
70000 English and Australian, ct	2 10 0	1/2	% 1 ···	
20000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotlat	20 0 0			
10000 Gonnesa, l,* [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4]			**	
15000 Linares, t, Spain*†	3 0 0	:		71/2 per cent. per annum.
50000 Panulcillo, c*†	8 0 0		0.01/	
6000 Peel River Land and Mineral* +		40	2 21/2	10 per cent Yearly.
30000 Pestarena, g*†	2 10 0		9 91/	- · · · - · · · ·
10000 Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet		314	3 31/4	0 2 6 0 2 6Ma 1867
100000Port Phillip, g, Clunest		91/2	9/ 4 **	4 3 2 1 3 6Dec 1866
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Co.t.	1 0 0	1	% 1	
11000 St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	1 0 0			
KOOOO Wieteria (London) [25000 61 md a	15 0 0	61	61 63	72 15 0 4 0 0 Dec. 1866
50000 Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 2				
40000 West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	**	**	0 19 6 0 2 6 May, 1866

# NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Share	. Mines.	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.
	Alamillos, I. Spain*+	e c c
	Anglo-Brazilian, g*†	o to o
	Anglo-Italian, g*†	0 0 0
20000	Australian, c, South Australiatt	7 7 0 1867
	Brittany Silver-Lead Mines, France* [15750 18s. pd.]	
2464	Burra Burra, c, South Australia;	5 0 0 311/4
	Capula, s, Mexico*†	
	Chontales.g. s. Nicaragua*†	9 10 0 91/ 3 (8 *** 1806
	Cobre Copper Company, c, Cubatt	49 10 0
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chilit	16 10 0
10000	Coplano Smelting, Chill*	10 0 0 -
300	Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia * [150 £100 pd.	150 670 md 1April, 1866
25000	East del Rey, g. Brazil*†	9 15 0
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company"	" 0 0
	English and Canadian Mining Company*	8 0 0 Nov. 1866
	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	e o o o ··· Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*†	1 10 4 1/ 0 14
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand	" O O 72 OB. 108 Dec. 1866
80000	Great Northera, c, South Australiat	1 11 e Fully pd.
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australiaft	1 0 0 14 Sept. 1862
7927	Lusitanian (Portugal) †	3 0 0
88090	Mariquita	0.10.6
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron * [6000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	от стали 1867
	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	1 15 0 0/2 1/2 Aug. 1865
15000	Otea, c, New Zealand*	9 0 0 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
51800	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*†	
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, 1 [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	-/0 -/0 **
\$0000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*	0 10 0
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s, Mexico*	4 0 0 78 78 · Mar. 1867
10000	San Roque, I, Spain	. Sept. 1866
1000	Schlossberg Colliery*	10 0 0 Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, s, Mexicott	28 5 0 13/ 13, 91/ "
10000	Vancouver, clati	6 0 0
6000	Val Sassam, s, c, l*t	0 10 0
45000	Victor Emanuel, c, Italy*	1 0 0
20000	Washoe, gt	s o o
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia **	1 00 " " ** Fully pd. I
75000	Yorke Penipsula, South Australia	1 0 0 Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, c, S. A.* :	Fully pd. I
		Fully pd.

# BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares	. Banks.	Po	id.	L	ast I	Na.	Rus	don	
40000	Alliance*†	K.	0 0		16	4.	181	4 18	e.
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Financet	5	0 0		476	*	10%	3 10	
\$0000	Australasiat	0	0 0		64			67	
10000	Bank of Egypt† 2	5	0 0		35			14	
50000	Bank of New Zealandt 1	0	0 0		19	::		/8	
25000	Bank of Otago*†	0	0 0			6			
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australiat 2	5	0 0		38	5			
20000	British North Americant	0	0 0			**			
8915	Canada Companyt	9 7/					69	71	
80.000	Canadian Loan and Investment*	0 1					69	* 1	
4.3000	Chartered Bank India, Australia, and Chinat	0	0			••	101/	191/4	**
20000	Chartered Merc. of India, London and Chinat 2		0 0		82				
50000	City† 1	2	0		131/6	••	85 2		
20006	Colonial† 9	5 4	0		38		15		
40000	Company of African Merchants. * +		0 0		31/4		37	89	
150000			0		41/2	**	***	**/	
50000	ditto New#		0		479		51/2	20/8	
200000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*†		0		41/9				
20000	East London*†				317		33/4		
20000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart. + 20	2			31/2		5 4	1/8	
20000	Linglish and Swedish*† 2	9			18				
20000	Imperial Bank*† 20								
202500	Imperial Ottoman† 10		0					1/4	
200000	International Land Credit*†	, ,	0		91/6	**	10%	93/4	
50000	London Chartered Bank of Australiat				_				
27500	London and Countyt	) (					25 2		
40000	London Financial Association*†	) (						1	
72000	London Joint-Stockt	) (			9		11		
5000	London and River Plate*† 46	5 1			4.3		153/4		
20000	ditto ditto New, issued at 114 prem ## 10	) (			51		47		
20000		) (	- 10		13		111/2	121/4	
	ditto ditto New*†	) (			13		111/4	121/2	
5000	London and Monogorale at	) (			19				
80000	London and Venezuela*	10			-				
60000	London and Westminstert. 20 Mercantile and Exchange*† 12	0			96		110	108	
10000	Morehantet	16	0		-				
5000	Merchant*†		0		16		16	17	
	Metropolitan and Parada and Parad	0			10				
111100	Metropolitan and Provincial*† 20	0	0		-		71/4	81/6	
80000	Midland*† 20	0	0		194		19	16	
00000	National of Australia†	. (	0		6			/ 100	
20000	National of Liverpool*	0	0		14				
55000	Assertional Provincial of Englands		0		NAME.				
	ditto ditto 2d and 3d issue t 1	. 6	0		-				
60000	Nationalt	0	0		63		60	62	
20000	New South Walest	) (	0		45		45		
			0	**			45		
27210	Provincial Banking Corporation +				414		20		**
20.00	Frovincial of freigndy		0		86		85	67	
10000	ditto ditto Newt		9		-		00		
40000	Union of Australiat		0	**	48		50	52	
10000	Union of Ireland*t	- 4				**	00		
80000	Union of Londont 18						51/6	4414	**
					-		18	/3	

PRO	ORI	ESSIV	E MI	NEG
4 40	<i>y</i> <b>u m</b> <i>y</i>	D D D T A	Ly Dill	TABLE

	0		ROGRESS		110-04-0-0-		Shar 30210	South of Scotland, co	Paid. Last Pr. Bu. 6
	8hare 4000 3000	Ballacorkish	nes. i, I. of Man, l, c* t., c, Tavistk.*	9 0	Last Pr. Bus. 0 1 1	Jan. 1867	937	So. Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan. So. Wh. Frances, c, Illog.†‡	24 10 10. — 17 18
	1031 800	Bedol Aur, I Billins, I, Fl	t., c, Tavistk. , Holywell int.	1 12	0= :: 11	May 1867 Fully pd. Dec. 1866			
paid 186	1 1248 5000	Boscaswell, Bottle Hill,	Holywell t, c, St. Just t, Plympton t, Flint t, Flint t, Mold*; tsols, c, t ls, t, Cumber.*	7 6	6 = ::	June, 1866	01	So. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne South Tolgus, c, Redruth. Spearne Consols, t, St. Just	9 10 0
, 186 . 186	6 5000	Bryn Gwiog,	l, Flint	0 18 0	0 2 11/4	Jan. 1866 June, 1864	940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives;	10 15 0 — ::
. 186	6 1000 8 30000	Budnick Cor Caldbeck Fel	sols, c, t	1 10	··· = ::	Dec. 1866	7000	St. Just Cons. t [6000 £1 pd. Stiperstones, l, Salop*	,3000 10s. pd.]
186 1 186 1 186	4600	Camborne V	A.Wh. Frn. e	11 19 1		Feb. 1864 Mar. 1867	920 3500	) Spearne Moor. t. St. Just St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives St. Ives Wheal Allen, t	1 8 0
186	7 11000 914	Caradon Con	ll, t, c* [8000 £2 s., c, St. Cleer t, t, Illogant re, c, Cambn.	10s. pd.	., 3000 10s. pd.]	.Oct. 1866	6000 548	Tolcarne, c, Camborne Trelyon Consols, t, St. Ives.	3 1 6 — 16 0 0 —
1 186 1 186	7 6000	Carn Brea, c	rne, c. Cambn.	28 0 0	3	May 1867	4440	Tresavean and Trethurrup Trevenen & Tremenheere. Treweatha, s.l. Menheniot. Treworlis, t, Wendron Tyne Head, t, c* Vigra and Clogau, c, Doig. *1 West Basset, c, Illogan†1 West Caradon, ct.	7 11 0 :
186 186	7 4005 600	Cardigan Co	ns. • [1000 £5 pd	., 3005	6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 6 pd.] 7 pd.] 8 pd.] 8 pd.] 8 pd.] 8 pd.] 9 pd.	Fully pd. April, 1866	1948	Treweatha, s-t, Menneniot. Treworlis, t, Wendron	11 15 4 ::
186 1 186	6 20000 7 2500	Carysfort [32	00 £21/6 pd., 16	800 £13	6 pd.]	Sept. 1866 Mar. 1865 Aug. 1866	4200	Vigra and Clogau, c, Dolg. *1	5 0 0 :
186	2500 16000	Central Mine	ra, la	3 12 6	B = ::	Nov. 1866 Fully pd,	1022	Wood Caradon, Cit 1010 Ct	10 12 0 11
186 186 186	3000	Chiverton, 1, Chiverton Mo	Perranzabu	9 7 6	634 . 634 6	May 1867	2850 256	West Damsel, c, Gwennap.	12 11 3 38 10 0
1,186	4000 2880	Clara, Llywe Clifford Ama	lg., c, Gwen.‡. c, t, Camborne‡ sul, Wicklow	2 16 6 32 10 0	3 41/2 3 31/4		12800 2592	West Drake Walls, c West Great Work, t*	5 11 0 214 291
186	50000	Condurrow, c	aul, Wicklow	1 0 0	0 23	Fully pd.	12000	W.Maria & Fortes., c, Lam.	3 8 0 3% 3%
186 186	1024	Copper Hill,	c. Redruth:	12 10 0	) — 9 I	June, 1866 Fully pd.	1 12800	West Prince of Wales, c West Rose Down, c, Linkin.	17 10 0 % % %
186			and Tin or, c, St. Cleer‡ borne			May 1867 Doc. 1866	6000	West St. Ives, t, c	
186	12000 6000	Crelake, c, T.	Austell  Austell  Stafford  Frances, c.  es, Bickleigh  t, Calstock  Gulval  and L*	3 8 0	.: = ::	July, 1866 Oct. 1866	512 5000	West Tolgus, c, Redruth  W. Wh. Frances, t, Illogani W. Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes. Wheal Agar, c, Illogan Wheal Alice Alfred, t, c Wheal Baset and Grylis, t Wheal Enset and Grylis, t Wheal Crobor, c, Tavistock Wh. Damsel, c, t, Gwennap Wh. Edward, c, Calstock Wheal Emily Henrietta, c, Whean Emily Henrietta, c, Wh. Emma, c, Buckfrastlel.	05 15 0 — 2 17 6 14 *
186 186 186	35000 4000	Dale, l, North Devon Whea	h Stafford	1 0 0	):: = ::	Fully pd. Mar. 1867	6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan Wheal Alice Alfred, t, c	2 0 0 1 2 2 21/2
186	1024 12800	Dev. Wh. Log Drake Walls,	es, Bickleigh.	18 10 0 2 5 0	1/4	Mar. 1867 Dec. 1866	1000 512	Wheal Basset and Grylls; t Wheal Buller, Redrutht:	7 18 6 — 21 21 21 21
186	25000	Ding Dong, t Dundalk, Ire	and, l*	0 15 0	:: = ::	Dec. 1866 Feb. 1867	6000 6144	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock Wh. Damsel, c, t, Gwennap	2 15 0 : 1/4 %
186	740	Eaglebrook,	Wales	19 15 0		June, 1866 July, 1866	4096 849	Who Edward, c, Calstock Wheai Emily Henrietta, c.	17 10 0 ::
186						o o o uly, 1000	6000	Wheal Grenville, c, Camb. t	9 18 0 1
1867	4096	East Brookw	l, t, Plympton ood, Holne	2 8 8	214	May 1867 July, 1866	1024	Wheal Ida, s-l, St. Ive Wh. Kitty, t, Uny Lelantt.	3 10 6 — ::
, 1867	4000 6000	East Chiverto	c. Camborne	2 11 9 8 6 6	23/8 . 23/8 23	Mar. 1867 8Feb. 1867	896 728	Wheal Jane, s.l, Kea Wh. Margaret, t, Uny Le.‡	18 17 6 8 78
	6000	East Laxey.	l, Isle of Man.	9 7 6		June 1867 Dec. 1866	100	Wheal Margery, t, c Wheal Mary, t, Lelant; Wheal Mary Florence, c* Wh. Mary Hutchins,c, Plym.	36 2 6 — 1 19 0 —
	6000	East Neptune	c. Marazion.	remote .		Feb. 1867	1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, c, Plym. Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer	1 56
,1866	5610	East Seton, c.	e, t, Uny Lel. , l, I. of Man* . Camborne	0 13 6		Dec. 1864 May 1867	80 6000	Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer Wheal Owles, t, St. Just; Wheal Sparnon, c, Redruth	70 0 0
1867 1867	9000 256	E. St. Just, to East Toigus,	c, Redruth	d., 3000	£1 10s. pd.]	Nov. 1866 April,1866	1920	Wh. Trannack, c, Sithney. Wheal Trevenna, t, c*	9 10 0
1866 m.	1 1190	E. Wh. Agar	c. St. Cleer.	12 17 0		Jan. 1865	4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 1	10 16 0 1% % 1%
1865 rly.	6000	E. Wh. Russe Fortescue Co	il, Tavistock† 1 asols, c Tywardreath‡	0 12 6	2% 25			_	- 0
1867	6000	Furze Hill Wo	odCon.Buckl.	1 16 0.		Feb. 1867 Feb. 1866 Mar. 1865		MISCELI	ANEOUS,
1866 1867	4096	Garlidna Uni	5000 £1 10s.] t., t, Wendron	5 7 7	:- ::	Feb. 1866 May 1867	60000	Anglo-American Telegr. *†	10 0 0 17% 18% 18%
1866	6000 6	Gen. Min. Co. Glasgow Cara	vistock for Ireland, c don c* [30000 £1	4 0 0.	0000 10. pd.1	Sept. 1866	20000	Angio-Mexican Mint† 10 Atlantic Telegraph*† 10 ditto 8 per cent.*†10	00 0 0 1614 141/2181/2
1866 1866	6144	Goginan, l, Gonamena. c.	St. Cleer	5 19 6.		April 1864	20000	Australian Agriculturalt.	20 10 0 18% 18% 19%
	486 (	Grambler and	St. Aubynti 7	1 0 0.	5 . 4% 5	Fully pd. Mar. 1867	13000	ditto New*†	4 0 0 5 5%
	4096	Great Cwmsy Great Carado	mlog, s-l* n, c, St. Ive	3 13 0	:: = ::	Feb. 1867	40000 10000	Bombay Gas T	D U U
O-33	2000 (	Grant Chivari	on e-1*	1 0 0		May, 1867	6000	British American Landt 4	14 0 0 28
pd.	5000 (	Great Mona, l Great North	lele of Man* Downs, c	3 10 0. 6 13 0.	414 834. 4	June, 1866 Feb. 1867	50000	British Shipownerst Ceylon Company*t ditto A shares*t	7 10 0 94 10
1867	4800 (	Great Retalla	ck, s-l, b	2 2 0.	4 4 4%	Jan. 1867 April 1867	07000	China Stm -shink Lah Coalt	11 0 0
	6000 6	t. So. Tolgu	ck, s-l, b hiverton, s-l. s, c, Redruth. Baddern, t ine, t, Breage 2	0 19 6.	= :: 4	May 1867 Aug. 1866 June, 1863			
1866 1867	1798 6	t. Wh. Forti	ne t Breage 2	0.		a se une, room			
		Prest Work !	Germoe 10	7 14 6.		Mar. 1867	35000 15041	City of Milan Improv. * 1	15 0 0 17 16 17
1867	10240 G	Great Work, t	Germoe10	7 14 6. 0 0 0. 4 19 0. 1 18 0.	= ::	Mar. 1867	35000 15041 4959 20000	City of Moscow Gas*† City of Milan Improv.*† ditto ditto *; City Offices*†	25 0 0 17 16 17 15 0 0 — 20 0 0 — 20 0 0 4½ 4% 5½
1866 1866	10240 G 6068 G 6000 H 6400 F	Freat Work, to Funnislake (Co Gwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Larwood, t. D	Germoe10 litters'), t, c. l, Llanrwst c, Kenwyn	7 14 6. 9 0 0 0. 4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0.		Mar. 1867 April 1867 Nov. 1866 April 1867 Sept. 1864	35000 15041 4959 20000 30000 10000	City of Moscow Gas*† City of Milan Improv.*† ditto ditto *‡ City Offices*†	15 0 0 — 15 0 0 — 16 0 0 0 414414.514
1866	119 6 10240 6 6068 6 6000 H 6400 H 5000 H	Great Work, t Junnislake (C Jwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwood, t, D Havan, t, Carc Lady Bertha.	Germoe10 litters'), t, c. l, Llanrwst c, Kenwyn ligan* c. Taylstock.	7 14 6. 0 0 0, 4 19 0. 1 18 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 0.		Mar. 1867 April 1867 Nov. 1866 April 1867 Sept. 1864 Mar. 1866	50000	City of Moscow Gas*1 City of Milan Improv.*1. ditto ditto *\$ City Offices*1 Colonia!*\$ ditto* Commercial Uni. (Insu.)†	15 0 0 — 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 H 6400 H 5000 H 1019 L	Great Work, to Gunnislake (C Gwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwood, l, D Havan, l <sub>l</sub> Card Lady Bertha. Leeds and St.	litters'), t, c. l, Llanrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1	4 19 0. 1 18 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4.		Mar. 1867 April 1867 Nov. 1866 April 1867 Sept. 1864	50000 17500 2500 42000	City of Moisow Gas*† City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*† Colonial**	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 H 6400 H 5000 H 1019 L	Great Work, to Gunnislake (C Gwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwood, l, D Havan, l <sub>l</sub> Card Lady Bertha. Leeds and St.	litters'), t, c. l, Llanrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1	4 19 0. 1 18 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4.		Mar. 1867April 1867Nov. 1866April 1867Sept. 1864Mar. 1868May 1867Mar. 1866Jan. 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000	City of Moisow Gas*† City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*† Colonial**	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 H 6400 H 5000 H 1019 L	Great Work, to Gunnislake (C Gwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwood, l, D Havan, l <sub>l</sub> Card Lady Bertha. Leeds and St.	litters'), t, c. l, Llanrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1	4 19 0. 1 18 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4.		Mar. 1867April 1867Nov. 1866April 1867Sept. 1864Mar. 1866May 1867Mar. 1866June, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 1002920 160820	City of Moscow Gas*†. City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto *t City Offices*! Colonial*;	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862	10240 6 6068 6 6000 H 5000 H 5000 H 1019 H 160 H 1024 H 3000 M 5000 M	Grant Work, & Gunnislake (C Gwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwood, l, D Havan, l <sub>t</sub> Car, Lady Bertha, Leeds and St. Levant, c, t, S, Lovell Consol Haes-y-Safn, i Haudiin, c, Lo Herllyn, l, Fil Hount Pleasar	ilitters'), t, c. l, Lianrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1! t, Just. 10, stwithiel 11 tt, l, Mold 14	4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0.		Mar. 1867  April 1867  Nov. 1866  April 1867  Sept. 1864  Mar. 1866  May 1867  Mar. 1866  Jan. 1866  May, 1865  Jan. 1866  Feb. 1867	\$0000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100292 160820 277000 7500 20000	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto *: Colonial*; Colonial*; Commercial Uni. (Insu.); Continental Union Gas*; ditto ditto *: Copper Miners of Ens. 1/200 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*; 15Crystal Palacet ditto epercent. 10 ditto epercent. 10 ditto fopercent. 11 E. Indian Land, Credit*; 11	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 5000 F 5000 F 1019 L 1024 L 3000 M 6000 M 5000 M 640 M 12800 N 6000 M	great work, a funnislake (C wydyr Park, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t, D dlavan, t, Car, Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, C derllyn, t, Fill dount Pleasa Yangles, t, c, teter Heart (ether Hear	iltters), t, c, l, Lianrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1: t, Just	4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 6 400 2s 1 6 6.		Mar. 1867  April 1867  Nov. 1866  April 1867  Sept. 1864  Mar. 1866  May 1867  Mar. 1866  Jan. 1866  May, 1865  Jan. 1866  Feb. 1867	\$0000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100292 160820 277000 7500 20000	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto *: Colonial*; Colonial*; Commercial Uni. (Insu.); Continental Union Gas*; ditto ditto *: Copper Miners of Ens. 1/200 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*; 15Crystal Palacet ditto epercent. 10 ditto epercent. 10 ditto fopercent. 11 E. Indian Land, Credit*; 11	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 1865 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 5000 F 5000 F 1019 L 1024 L 3000 M 6000 M 5000 M 640 M 12800 N 6000 M	great work, a funnislake (C wydyr Park, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t, D dlavan, t, Car, Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, C derllyn, t, Fill dount Pleasa Yangles, t, c, teter Heart (ether Hear	iltters), t, c, l, Lianrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1: t, Just	4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 6 400 2s 1 6 6.		Mar. 1867  April 1867  Nov. 1866  April 1867  Sept. 1864  Mar. 1866  May 1867  Mar. 1866  Jan. 1866  May, 1865  Jan. 1866  Feb. 1867	\$0000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100292 160820 277000 7500 20000	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto *: Colonial*; Colonial*; Commercial Uni. (Insu.); Continental Union Gas*; ditto ditto *: Copper Miners of Ens. 1/200 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*; 15Crystal Palacet ditto epercent. 10 ditto epercent. 10 ditto fopercent. 11 E. Indian Land, Credit*; 11	15 0 0
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 5000 F 5000 F 1019 L 1024 L 3000 M 6000 M 5000 M 640 M 12800 N 6000 M	great work, a funnislake (C wydyr Park, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t, D dlavan, t, Car, Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, C derllyn, t, Fill dount Pleasa Yangles, t, c, teter Heart (ether Hear	iltters), t, c, l, Lianrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1: t, Just	4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 6 400 2s 1 6 6.		. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Nov. 1866	50000 17500 25000 420000 100292: 160820 277000 7500 20000 5000 13813 879975 20060	City of Moscow Gas*†. City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** Commercial Uni. (Insu.)† Continental Union Gas*†. 1 ditto ditto ** Copper Miners of Eng. † (2000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*†. Crystal Palace† ditto preference†	15 0 0 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 1865 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 5000 F 5000 F 1019 L 1024 L 3000 M 6000 M 5000 M 640 M 12800 N 6000 M	great work, a funnislake (C wydyr Park, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t, D dlavan, t, Car, Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, S Levant, c, t, C derllyn, t, Fill dount Pleasa Yangles, t, c, teter Heart (ether Hear	iltters), t, c, l, Lianrwst. c, Kenwyn. urham* ligan* c. Tavistock. Aubyn, t, c. 1: t, Just	4 19 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 6 400 2s 1 6 6.		. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1868 . April 1868 . April 1868 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . April 1868 . Mar. 1868 . Mar. 1868	50000 17500 25000 420000 100292: 160820 277000 7500 20000 5000 13813 879975 20060	City of Moscow Gas*†. City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** Commercial Uni. (Insu.)† Continental Union Gas*†. 1 ditto ditto ** Copper Miners of Eng. † (2000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*†. Crystal Palace† ditto preference†	15 0 0 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1866	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 6400 F 6000 I 1019 I 1024 I 3000 M 6000 M 6400 N 6000 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6400 N 6514 N 6400 N 6515 N 6400 N	sreak Work, c junnislake (G wydyr Park, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t, D Havan, t, Car- Lady Bertha, Leeda and Sovell Consol faes-y-Safn, t faudlin, c, Ld ferllyn, t, Fii fount Pleasa; anglies, t, c, iether Heartt iew Birch Tor iew Cifford, c we Cornish [ f, Crow Hill, t cew Pembroke iew Pembroke iew Pembroke iew Pembroke iew Presenen	ilitters'), t. c.  l. Llanrwst.  l. Llanrwst.  t. Llanrwst.  c. Kenwyn.  urham  ligan  c. Taristock.  Aubyn, t. c.  t. Just  ligan  c. Taristock  abyn, t. c.  t. Just  ligan  c. Taristock  Aubyn, t. c.  t. Just  ligan  c. Taristock  Aubyn, t. c.  t. Just  ligan  c. Taristock  Aubyn, t. c.  t. Just  ligan  g. d. Just  ligan  li	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	pd.].	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April, 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May, 1868	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100292 160820 7500 5000 80000 113813 879975 20060 10000 25060 20000 20000 200000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 pd. 1865 pd. 1866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 F 5000 E 1019 1 1024 I 3000 M 5000 M 5000 M 5000 M 6400 M 6400 M 6400 M 6400 M 6514 M 6400 M 5755 M 960 M 3729 M 3720 M 37	sreak Work, c immislake (G iwydyr Park, Hallenbeagle, Harwnod, t, D Havan, t, Car- Lady Bertha, Leeda and Shovell Consol Aes-y-Safn, t Idudlin, c, Ld Idudlin, c, Ld Idudli	ilitters'), t. c. t. Llanrwst. t. Llanrwst. t. Llanrwst. c. Kenwyn. urham ligan c. Taristock. Anbyn, t. c. t. Just t. Just t. t. Just t. t. y sesswithiel nt t., Moid t. e sesswithiel nt t., Moid t. e sesswithiel nt t. t. g sesswithiel nt t. g sesswithiel t. g s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	1 13 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 4 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 8 1. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 7 5 0. 6400 28 1 6 6. 2 10 0. 1 1 6 6. 2 10 1. 1 2 6. 4 8 0. 8 1. 1 2 6. 8 1. 8 1.	pd.].	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 867 866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 6400 F 6000 L 1019 1 160 I 1024 L 3000 M 6400 M 64000	sreak Work, commission of the	ilternos. d.	1 13 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 8 1. 0 0 8 1. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 7 5 0. 1 6 6. 2 2000 15 8. 3 2 0 0. 1 16 0. 4 11 0. 1 2 6 0. 1 15 0. 1 15 0.	. pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 867 866 pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 6400 F 6000 L 1019 1 160 I 1024 L 3000 M 6400 M 64000	sreak Work, commission of the	ilternos. d.	1 13 0. 1 13 0. 2 17 0. 0 6 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 4 15 0. 9 13 4. 0 0 8 1. 0 0 8 1. 0 0 0. 4 7 0. 3 15 6. 4 0 0. 7 5 0. 1 6 6. 2 2000 15 8. 3 2 0 0. 1 16 0. 4 11 0. 1 2 6 0. 1 15 0. 1 15 0.	. pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 pd. 1867 1865 pd.	10240 6 668 6 6 6000 F 6 6000 F 1 160 I I I 160 I I I 160 I I I 160 I I I 160 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	sreak Work, c junnislake (G wydyr Park, Hailenbeagte, Harwnod, t, D Havan, t, Car- Lavan, t, c, ts Lovalt, c, t, s Lovalt, c, ts Lovalt, c, ts Lovalt, c, ts Hailing, t, c, ether Hearts Hount Pleasas Langlies, t, c, ether Hearts Lew Birch Tor Lew Cilford, c lew Cornish [t, Crow Hill, the Lew Lew Hendra, the Lew Trevene Lew Hrendra, the Lew Trevene Lew Hrendra, the Lew Hondra, the Lew Hondra, the Lew Hondra, the Corth Devon, o, Dolcoath, o, of Tambler, Mailenbeage, Hailenbeage	ilitters'), t, c.  l, Llanrwst.  l, Llanrwst.  t, Llanrwst.  t, Kenwyn.  urham*  ligan*  c. Tavistock.  Anbyn, t, c.  t. Just.  t. Just.  stwithiel  nt.  nt.  t, Mold  kea.  27  **G400 £1 pd.,  g. Weither, 1;  l. Gwennap*  j. St. Stephen  t, c. Tavistock.  c, Breage.  ld.  t, c. Tavistock.  d. d.  d. d.  d. d.  d. d.  d. d.  d.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 pd. 1867 1865 pd.	10240 6 668 6 6 6000 F 6 6000 F 1 160	sreak work, commission of the	ilitters'), t, c.  l, Llanrwst.  l, Llanrwst.  t, Llanrwst.  t, Kenwyn.  urham*  ligan*  c. Tavistock.  Anbyn, t, c.  t. Just.  stwithiel  nt.  nt.  t, Mold  Kea  27  **Geoo £1 pd.,  g. Tavistock.  Konap*  12000 £1 pd.,  t, Tavistock.  t, E.  c, Parage.  ld.  c, Tavistock.  de Vitifer, 2  stwithiel  nt.  l, Gravistock.  c, Breage.  ld.  c, C, Redruth.  d, Weathon to  c, Redruth.  d, Redruth.	4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 pd. 1866 pd. 1862 1867 1865 pd. 1867 1865 pd.	10240 6 668 6 6 6000 F 6 6000 F 1 160	sreak work, commission of the	ilitters'), t, c.  l, Llanrwst.  l, Llanrwst.  t, Llanrwst.  t, Kenwyn.  urham*  ligan*  c. Tavistock.  Anbyn, t, c.  t. Just.  stwithiel  nt.  nt.  t, Mold  Kea  27  **Geoo £1 pd.,  g. Tavistock.  Konap*  12000 £1 pd.,  t, Tavistock.  t, E.  c, Parage.  ld.  c, Tavistock.  de Vitifer, 2  stwithiel  nt.  l, Gravistock.  c, Breage.  ld.  c, C, Redruth.  d, Weathon to  c, Redruth.  d, Redruth.	4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 1 18 0.0 6 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May, 1866 . May, 1866 . May, 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July, 1866	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 160 1 1280 1 1092 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sreak work, commission of the control of the contro	itters's, t, c. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Kenwyn. urham ligan c. Tavistock. Anbyn, t, c. t, Just t, Mold t, t, Weld to the the to the	4 19 0.0 6 0.0 1 1 18 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May. 1866 . June, 1866 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1868 . April, 1867 . May. 1868 . May. 1868 . May. 1869 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . July, 1868 . July,	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 160 1 1280 1 1092 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sreak work, commission of the control of the contro	itters's, t, c. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Kenwyn. urham ligan c. Tavistock. Anbyn, t, c. t, Just t, Mold t, t, Weld to the the to the	4 19 0.0 6 0.0 1 1 18 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May. 1866 . June, 1866 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1868 . April, 1867 . May. 1868 . May. 1868 . May. 1869 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . July, 1868 . July,	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 160 1 1280 1 1092 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 160 1 1 1280 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sreak work, commission of the control of the contro	itters's, t, c. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Llanrwst. t, Kenwyn. urham ligan c. Tavistock. Anbyn, t, c. t, Just t, Mold t, t, Weld to the the to the	4 19 0.0 6 0.0 1 1 18 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.0 6 0.	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May. 1866 . June, 1866 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1867 . May. 1868 . April, 1867 . May. 1868 . May. 1868 . May. 1869 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . July, 1868 . July,	50000 17500 2500 42000 10000 100202 160820 277000 25000 80000 113813 879975 20000 25060 30000 200000 20060 4000 20060 5000	City of Moscow Gas*( City of Milan Improv.*)	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 16	sreat work, e- sreat work, e- simulated the		4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 6 11 18 18 0.0 6 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1869 . Jan. 1868 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Mar. 1869 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . Jan. 1867 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . Mar. 1867	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas* (1) City of Milan Improv.**	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 16	sreat work, e- sreat work, e- simulated the		4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 6 11 18 18 0.0 6 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . July 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1868	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** ditto* ditto*	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1868 1868	10240 6 668 6 6 6000 F 6 6000 F 1 160 F 6 6000 M 1 160 F 6 6000 M 1 1200 M 1 1 1200 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sreak work, cannislake (Gawydyr Park, alienbeagle, Hailenbeagle, Harwood, t. D Havan, t. Carady Bertha, c. ceda and Saovell Consol Ases-y-Safn, t. Gerliyn, t. Fill fount Pleasas (angles, t. c. ether Hearth (angles) (angl		4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 11 18 0.0 18 18 18 11 16 0.0 11 13 0.0 0.0 1.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.0 11 13 0.		. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . July 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1868	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** ditto* ditto*	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1866	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1	sreak work, a streak work, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr (i wydyr y y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y y wydyr y wydyr y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . July 1865 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1868	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** ditto* ditto*	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1866	10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1600 1 1	sreak work, a streak work, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Park, a simunislake (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr Wydyr Wydyr (i wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr (i wydyr y y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y wydyr y y wydyr y wydyr y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y y		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . July 1865 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1868	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** ditto* ditto*	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1866	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 6400 F 6000 L 160 I	sreat work, established (Giwydyr Park, alienbeagle, lairwood, t. Davan, t. Carady Bertha, c. cevant, c. t. S. Lovell Consol daes-y-Safn, t. derilyn, t. Fill Gourt Pleasar (anglies, t. c. cevant, c. t. S. Cevant, c. t. Cevant, c. t. Cerilyn, t. Fill Gourt Pleasar (anglies, t. c. cew Hill, t. Crow Hola, t. Crow Wheal Touth Meal I orth Wh. Chil, t. Phenix, t. I orth Pool, c. crow hill, t. Crow		4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 19 19 19 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Jun. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . July 1865 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1868 . Mar. 1867 . May 1868	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moscow Gas*; City of Milan Improv.** ditto ditto ** City Offices*! Colonial** ditto* ditto*	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1866	10240 6 668 6 6 6000 F 6 6000 F 1 160 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sreak work, commission of the		4 19 0.0 4 11 18 0.0 11 18 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 11 16 4.1 18 18 11 16 4.1 18 18 11 16 4.1 18 18 11 16 4.1 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18 11 18 18	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . June 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Fully pd . May 1866 . Fully pd . Aug. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Feb. 1867	50000 2500 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	City of Moison Gas* 1  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto ditto **  Colonial**  ditto* ditto **  Commercial Uni. (Insu.)†  Continental Union Gas* 1.  ditto* ditto **  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Englas Instance **  ditto preference 1.  ditto preference 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  Electric Telegraph †.  English. & Scot. Marine *†  English. & Scot. Marine *†  Fairbairn Englneering* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Colon. Assur. *†  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hond Co. Marsailles* 1.  Indian Carrying* 2.  International Financial* 1.  Indian Carrying* 1.  International Financial* 1.  London African Tradg. *†  London County & Build. *†  London County & Build. *†  London Gn. Omnibus *†  London Arrican Tradg. *†  Marine Investment *†  Marine Invest	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 1866 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1866	10240 6 6068 6 6000 F 6400 F 6000 L 160 I	sreat work, commission of the		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]  pd.]  pd.]  45 50  34 54 54 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . June 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Fully pd . May 1866 . Fully pd . Aug. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Feb. 1867	50000 2500 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	City of Moison Gas* 1  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto ditto **  Colonial**  ditto* ditto **  Commercial Uni. (Insu.)†  Continental Union Gas* 1.  ditto* ditto **  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Englas Instance **  ditto preference 1.  ditto preference 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  Electric Telegraph †.  English. & Scot. Marine *†  English. & Scot. Marine *†  Fairbairn Englneering* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Colon. Assur. *†  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hond Co. Marsailles* 1.  Indian Carrying* 2.  International Financial* 1.  Indian Carrying* 1.  International Financial* 1.  London African Tradg. *†  London County & Build. *†  London County & Build. *†  London Gn. Omnibus *†  London Arrican Tradg. *†  Marine Investment *†  Marine Invest	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 pd. 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1867	1199 6 10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 6000 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1	sireat Work, cannot be seen and the seen and		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . June 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Fully pd . May 1866 . Fully pd . Aug. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Feb. 1867	50000 2500 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	City of Moison Gas* 1  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto ditto **  Colonial**  ditto* ditto **  Commercial Uni. (Insu.)†  Continental Union Gas* 1.  ditto* ditto **  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Copper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius* 1.  Englas Instance **  ditto preference 1.  ditto preference 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  E. Indian Land, Credit* 1.  Electric Telegraph †.  English. & Scot. Marine *†  English. & Scot. Marine *†  Fairbairn Englneering* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Fore-street Warchouse* 1.  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Colon. Assur. *†  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hong Kong & China Gas* 1.  Hond Co. Marsailles* 1.  Indian Carrying* 2.  International Financial* 1.  Indian Carrying* 1.  International Financial* 1.  London African Tradg. *†  London County & Build. *†  London County & Build. *†  London Gn. Omnibus *†  London Arrican Tradg. *†  Marine Investment *†  Marine Invest	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 pd. 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1867	1199 6 10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 6000 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1	sireat Work, cannot be seen and the seen and		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1868 . Feb. 1867 . May 1868 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1866 . July, 1866 . July, 1867 . June 1887 . June 1887 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1867 . April, 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Fully pd . April 1866 . Fully pd . Aug. 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Nov. 1866 . July 1866 . Ju	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moison Gas*T.  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto ditto **  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto ditto **  Commercial Uni. (Insu.).  Commercial Uni. (Insu.).  Commercial Uni. (Insu.).  Commercial Uni. (Insu.).  Comper Miners of Eng. † (200  Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 1  Crystal Palace†  City of Falace†  Gitto preference†  ditto fepercent. p.d.†10  Darjeeling*†  E. Indian Laod. Credit*†. †  E. Indian Irriga. & Canalt. †  Ebbw Vale Irro Co.**. 2  Eigetric Telegraph †  Eigyptian Com. & Tradg.*†  Eigyptian Com. & Tradg.*†  English. & Scot. Marine *†  Fairbairn Engineering*†.  Fore-street Warchouse*†. †  General Creditand Disc.*†  General Creditand Disc.*†  General Stm. Navigation †  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Colon. Assur.*†  Hudson's Bay†  London & Chinanies*†  Lanian Irrigation*†  ditto 6 per cent.*†,10  Italian Iandt.  Land Securities*†  London African Tradg.*† †  London County & Build.*†  London County & Build.*†  London Gen. Omnibus  London and Glas. Engl. *†  London Gen. Omnibus  London Gen. Omnibus  London Gen. Omnibus  London Arrican Tradg.*†  London Gen. Omnibus  London Arrican Tradg.*†  London County & Build.*†  London County & Build.*†  London Gen. Omnibus  London Gen. Omnibus  London Frov. Marine*†  Marine Investment*†  Marine Investment**  Marine Investment*†  Marine Investment*†  Marine Investment*†  Marine Investment**  Mar	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 pd. 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1866 1867 1867	1199 6 10240 6 6068 6 6000 1 6400 1 6000 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1 160 1	sireat Work, cannot be seen and the seen and		1 1 18 0 0 0 6 0 0 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 8 0 0 1 1 1 1	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . May 1865 . Jan. 1866 . May 1865 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . Mar. 1867 . Mar. 1868 . Mar. 1867 .	50000 2500 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	City of Moison Gas* ( City of Milan Improv.**	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 pd. 867 pd. pd. pd. pd.	10240 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sreat work, a stream of the control		4 19 0.0 4 10 11 18 0.0 11 18 0.0 18 11 18 0.0 18 11 18 0.0 18 11 16 4.1 18 0.0 18 11 16 4.1 18 0.0 18 11 16 4.1 18 0.0 18 11 16 4.1 18 0.0 18 11 16 0.0 18 11 16 0.0 10 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1864 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June 1866 . Jan. 1866 . May 1865 . Jan. 1866 . Feb. 1867 . Mar. 1869 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . July, 1866 . July, 1866 . July, 1868 . July, 1869 . Mar. 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Mar. 1867 . May 1866 . Fully pd . July, 1866 . Oct. 1866 . Jule 1867 . June 1867	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moison Gas* (1) City of Milan Improv.**	15 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 pd. 867 pd. pd. pd. pd.	10240 6 6068 6 6000 f 6400 f 6000 k 6	sreat work, commissiake (converse of the control of	itters's, t, c.  l, Llanrwst.  litters's, t, c.  l, Llanrwst.  c, Kenvyn.  urham  ligan  c. Tavistock.  Aubyn, t, c.  t. Just.  lity.  setwithiel  nt.  lit, Mold  ke Vitifer, t  legen  gen  gen  to description  ke vitifer, t  legen  legen  to description  legen  to description  legen  legen  legen  to description  legen  l	1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 1 5 0 0 0 0	pd.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1869 . July, 1868 . May 1867 . April 1867 . June 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moison Gas* (City of Milan Improv.*) ditto *1 ditto *2 ditto Gas* +1. ditto Gerecat. p.d. fill ditto preferencet. 10 ditto for erecat. 1	15 0 0 0   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 pd. 867 pd. pd. pd. pd.	10240 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sreat work, estable work, and the same and t		1 180 0 0 1 1 180 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	76.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1869 . July, 1868 . May 1867 . April 1867 . June 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moison Gas* (City of Milan Improv.*) ditto *1 ditto *2 ditto Gas* +1. ditto Gerecat. p.d. fill ditto preferencet. 10 ditto for erecat. 1	15 0 0 0   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 pd. 867 pd. pd. pd. pd.	10240 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sreat work, estable work, and the same and t		1 180 0 0 1 1 180 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	76.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . April 1867 . Mar. 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1868 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1869 . July, 1868 . May 1867 . April 1867 . June 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . May 1866 . May 1867 . May 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . Oct. 1866 . July 1866	50000 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 2500 250	City of Moison Gas* (City of Milan Improv.*) ditto *1 ditto *2 ditto Gas* +1. ditto Gerecat. p.d. fill ditto preferencet. 10 ditto for erecat. 1	15 0 0 0   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1866 1866 1866 1866 pd. 1862 1862 1865 1865 1865 pd. 867 pd. pd. pd. pd.	10240 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sireat Work, established (investigation) and the control of the co		1 18 0 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 18 0 0 1 1 1 1	76.]	. Mar. 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . Nov. 1866 . April 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . June, 1866 . May 1865 . Jan. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1867 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . Sept. 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1868 . May 1869 . May 1869 . May 1869 . May 1869 . July, 1866 . May 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . May 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . April 1867 . May 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July, 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July, 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July, 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July 1866 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July 1866 . April 1867 . July 1866 . April 1867 . April 1867 . July 1866 . April 1867	50000 2500 2500 2500 10000 2500 10000 10000 113813 29000 113813 29000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000	City of Moison Gas*T.  City of Milan Improv.**  ditto* ditto ditto **  Colonial**  Commercial Uni. (Insu.)*.  Comper Miners of Eng. † (2000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*In Crystal Palacet*  (Ito alito foreferencet*  Id ditto foreferencet*  (Ito alito foreferencet*  Id ditto foreferencet*  E Indian Land. Credit**  E Indian Irriga. & Canali*  E Indian Irriga. & Canali*  E Indian Irriga. & Canali*  Electric Telegraph **  Electric Telegraph **  Electric Telegraph **  English and For. Credit**  English. & Scot. Marine**.  Fore-street Warchouse**  Fore-street Warchouse**  Fore-street Warchouse**  Fore-street Warchouse**  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Colon. Assur.**  Hollybush Col. and Coke*  Home and Co. Marsailles** Indian Carrying**.  Indian Carrying**  International Financial**  London & Commasilles** Indian Carrying**  International Financial**  Land Securities**  London African Tradg.**  Italian Irrigation**  London African Tradg.**  London African Tradg.**  London County & Build.**  London Gen. Omnibus **  London African Tradg.**  London Gen. Omnibus **  London Gen. Omnibus **  London Gen. Omnibus **  London African Tradg.**  London African Tradg.**  London County & Build.**  London County	10

65	
66	60000 Anglo-American Telegr.* 10 0 0 17%18%18
67	90000 Anglo-Mexican Mintt 10 0 0. 1614 141716
66	1 600000 Atlantic Telegraph 1 100 U U. OU 48 52
64	600000 ditto 8 per cent.*†100 0 0 — 87 % 20000 Australian Agricultural†. 20 10 0 1814181418
67	20000 Australian Agricultural†. 20 10 0 1814.18419 47000 Berlin Waterworks*† 10 0 0 12 12 13
d.	13000 ditto New* 4 0 0 5 5%
$\frac{67}{67}$	25000 Bolckow, Vaughan*† 22 10 0
67	40000 Bombay.Gas*t 5 0 0 4% 5
67	coop Deitteb American Landt 44 0 0 . 98
66	1 824780 Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. * 100 0 0 91
$\frac{66}{67}$	50000 British Shipownerst 7 10 0
67	95000 Cevlon Company** 10 0 0 94 16
67	12000 ditto A shares 5 0 0 41/2 45 27000 ChinaStmship&Lab.Coal† 11 0 0 —
67	
66 63	1 90000 City London Real Prop. *7 8 0 0 6 0% 0%
67	25000 City of Moscow Gas** 25 0 0 17 16 17
	15041 City of Milan Improv. *† 15 0 0 — 4959 ditto ditto *‡ 30 0 0 —
87	20000 City Offices*1 20 0 0 41/44% 5%
66	30000 Colonial*1
64	10000 ditto*f
36	
37	0500 ditto **, 20 0 0
56 56	42000 Copper Miners of Eng. + [2000 £25 pd., 40000£100 pd.
10	1 10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius 10 0 0
36	1002925Crystal Palacet100 0 0 27 25 25 160820 ditto preferencet100 0 0 103100 165
55	160820 ditto preference
16	7500 Darjeeling*† 14 0 0 13
17	90000 E Indian Land. Credit . 10 0 0 4 4%
	5000 E. India Irriga. & Canalt. 16 10 0 1312½ 13 80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co.*† 27 10 0 13
_	tangle Formtian Com & Trade # 7 0 0 274
17	879975 Electric Telegraph †100 0 0 138136 140
6	20000 English and For. Credit 7 7 10 0 a
7	10000 English. & Scot. Marine *† 8 0 0 45
6	25000 Fairbairn Engineering 1. 12 0 0., 12%12%12%
7	200000 General Credit and Disc. * 7 10 0 514614 64
6	200000 General Credit and Disc. *† 7 10 0 5%6% 6% 20000 General Stm. Navigation 14 0 0 28
7	The and Colon Assur #4 5 00. 15.
6	20000 Hollie & China Classet 10 00 810
6	100060 Hudson's Bayt 20 0 0. 1078
7	80000 Im. Land Co. Marsathes 11 15 0
7	150000 International Financial 5 0 0 21/2
5	50000 Italian Irrigation 1 20 0 45 M
7	soon Italian Landt 5 0 0
7	20000 Land Securities *+ 5 0 0
7	2000 London African Tradge 5 0 0
7	20000 Lon. & Caledon. Marine 5 0 0
7	12000 London Dist. Telegraph * 5 0 0 133% 3% 148525 London Gen. Omnibus * 4 0 0 3%3% 3%
7	
6	erron London & Prov. Marinest 2 0 0. 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178
6	50000 Madras Irrigation** 20 0 0
7	10000 Marine Investment 1
8	
۱°	ness Morehant Shipping*+ 50 0 0
7	
7	500000 Millwall Freehold Land*100 0 0
1	26500 Natal Land and Col* 5 10 0
н	100000 National Discountst B U Vee 10/4
1	40000 ditto new, issued at 5 pm. † 5 0 0 %
: 1	groom National Steam Naviga * 30 00. 13 15
Ί.	
7	20000 New Zeniand Donn, dec.
1	20000 New Zealand Trust, &c. 7 5 0 0 14 15 16 40000 N. British & Merc. Insur. 7 6 5 0 14 15 16
П	15000 Northern Assam Tea* 3 10 0
1	15000 Northern Assam Tea*† 3 10 0 25000 ditto B*† 9 0 0
1	20000 ditto Newst 1 0 0 "
	25000 Otago and Southland*† 2 0 0 2 46 48
1	20000 Peninsular and Oriental 7 50 00. 53 46 48
1	100 Dicksley Simms and Co 7 U V.
	10000 Phymney Iron #4 50 0 0 0 . 20 . 20 . 21
1	10000 ditto New*+ 50 0 0 7% % 78
1	Towns Contain Angers Inwest #4 100 0 0.0 120
1	280000 Buomariao Leighapa
1	
1	
1	20000 ditto 10 per cent. pref.*† 5 0 0

 $b, \, {\rm blende} \, ; \, cl, \, {\rm coal} \, ; \, c, \, {\rm copper} \, ; \, g, \, {\rm gold} \, ; \, \, l, \, {\rm lead} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm silver} \, ; \, sl., \, {\rm slate} \, ; \, s-l, \, {\rm silver-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tin} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm sinc-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tin} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm sinc-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tin} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm tinc-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tin} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm tinc-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tin} \, ; \, s, \, {\rm tinc-lead} \, ; \, t, \, {\rm tinc-lead}$ 

\*.\* Companies marked thus \* have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock those marked thus; have paid Dividends.

\*\*\* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwards tions or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially call the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwards will meet with ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Flast 8 where all communications are requested to be addressed. — June 8, 1867.